FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 239 *10 December 1980*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Further Comment on Warsaw Pact Moscow Meeting AA 1
CSSR: Socialist Unity [RUDE PRAVO 8 Dec] AA 1
GDR: SED Statement Issued AA 2
Sofia: 'Fraternal Solidarity' [ZEMEDELSKE ZNAME 7 Dec] AA 3
CEMA Nonferrous Metallurgy Committee Meets [MTI] AA 4

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Foreign Policy Seeks Detente, Cooperation BB 1
Disarmament Conference Proposal [PAP] BB 1
'Committed to CSCE Idea' [Drecki in TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Nov] BB 1
Prague Daily Attacks U.S. Stand at CSCE Meeting [ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 6 Dec] BB 3

BULGARIA

Todorov Meets With DPRK Foreign Trade Minister C 1
Stoichkov Meets With CSSR Minister Kubat 9 Dec C 1
Mladenov Receives Portuguese, Netherlands Envoys C 1
Communique on Visit by Nicaraguan Delegation [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Dec] C 1
Joint Communique Issued on Todorov Visit to PDRY [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Dec] C 3
Zhivkov Attends Committee Leader's Birthday C 7
Todorov Receives Soviet, BCP Awards C 8
Order of the October Revolution C 8
State Council Award, Greeting C 8
Correction to Report on PZPR Central Committee Plenum C 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Cites Soviet Denial on Troops in Poland D 1
Sojka: Poles Want Changes Based on Socialism D 1
LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE Quotes AP Report on Solidarity [6 Dec] D 2
Commentary Views 'Lessons' Anniversary, Polish Events D 2
Communique Issued on Visit of GDR's Willi Stoph [RUDE PRAVO 4 Dec] D 3
RUDE PRAVO Views Importance of Socialist Unity [5 Dec] D 6
Husak Receives Nicaraguan Minister Wheelock D 8
CPCZ Congratulates Spain's Dolores Ibarruri D 8
Czech Government, Trade Union Council Hold Session D 9
RUDE PRAVO Views Enterprise Draft Production Plans [2 Dec] D 9
Briefs: Syrian Delegation; BCP Delegation; Protocol With Denmark D 10
New Belgian Ambassador; Slovak Fall Progress; Corn Harvest in Slovakia; Slovakia Sugar Beet Harvest

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Walesa Interview on Government 'Provocations' Cited E 1
Discussion of PZPR Plenum Decisions Reported E 1
AFL-CIO Financing Subversive Activity in Poland E 1
Border Restrictions With Poland Reportedly Lifted [DPA] E 1

Consequences of Power Cuts in Poland Cited E 2
Education Minister Meets With Polish Counterpart E 2
Fischer, Hungary's Puja Hold Talks; Puja Leaves E 2
DER SPIEGEL Comment on Talks Viewed as 'Invention' [DPA] E 3
Security Organs Arrest FRG Citizen for Espionage E 3
NVA, CSSR Army Delegations Hold Meeting E 3
Mielke Warns of International Antisocialist Forces E 4
Briefs: Microelectronics in Mining E 4

HUNGARY

Benke Addresses Austrian CP Congress F 1
Returns Home F 1
MSZMP Greets Spain's Dolores Ibarruri F 1
MTI Holds Precongress Interview With SZOT Secretary F 1
Defense Committee Approves Defense, Interior Budgets F 2

POLAND

Government Said To Respond to TASS for Its Report [Paris] G 1
Approval for CPCZ Delegation's Moscow Activity Noted G 1
U.S. Reconnaissance Aircraft Move to Europe Reported G 1
Authorities Seek 'Truce' With TU Until Christmas
[Brussels LE SOIR 6 Dec] G 1
'Source' Warns Against Continuing 'Pressures'
[Brussels LE SOIR 6 Dec] G 2
Baryla Supports 'Socialist Renewal Process' at Plenum
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Dec] G 3
Party, Military, Plant Sessions on Plenum Decisions G 5
Politburo Discusses Food Supplies, Power Industry G 5
Difficulties in Power Industry, Supplies Outlined G 7
Glazur Recalled; Foreign Ministry Official Appointed G 7
Wiejacz Profiled G 7
Statistical Office Promises To 'Restore Credibility' G 8
Sabotage Interrupts Production at Jaworzno Mine G 8
TRYBUNA LUDU Queries Practicality of KOR Program [4 Dec] G 8
Solidarity Using Strikes as 'Political Weapons' [ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI] G 9
Solidarity 'Apolitical', Says Delegate in Madrid G 9
TRYBUNA LUDU Criticizes Gorzow Solidarity Official [DPA] G 10
Government Commission, Mine Workers Sign Agreement G 10
Chimney Sweeps, Horticultural Workers Unions Registered G 10
Industrial TU Leader on Meeting With Justice Minister G 10
PAP Interviews Draft TU Law Team Member G 11
Branch TU Group To Attend Gdansk Monument Ceremony G 11
ZSMP Board Session Discusses Current Crisis G 11
Gdansk Shipyard Expected To Meet Plan Targets G 12
Party Aktivs Discuss Political, Economic Situation G 12
Jagielski, Others Attend Sessions G 12
Jagielski on Government Program G 13
More on Jagielski Remarks G 14
New Voivodship Peoples Councils Chairmen Elected G 14
New Siedlce Council Chairman G 14
Tenth Anniversary of Treaty With FRG Marked G 15
Czyrek on 'Positive' Relations [Hamburg ARD Television] G 15
Brandt Comment on Ties G 16
Assessment of Relations G 16

ROMANIA

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Ceausescu Envoy H 1
'Release' on Somali Foreign Minister's Visit H 1
Ceausescu Congratulates Kekkonen on Anniversary H 2
[SCINTEIA 6 Dec]
Ceausescu Congratulates Ivory Coast President H 2
[SCINTEIA 7 Dec]
Ceausescu Greets Thai King on National Day H 3
[SCINTEIA 5 Dec]
Ceausescu Speech at RCP Central Committee Meeting H 3
[SCINTEIA 5 Dec]

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Views U.S. Assessment of Polish Situation I 1
Zlatanovic Says 'Peace Prevails' in Kielce, Poland I 1
Vrhovec Discusses Polish 'Crisis,' Detente I 2
[Vienna DIE PRESSE]
USSR's Smirnov Discusses Cooperation in Zagreb I 3
BCP Politburo Member Lilov Visits Novi Sad I 4
Reportage on Dolanc Visit to Austria Continues I 4
Meeting With Nationals I 4
Talks With Kreisky I 5
Prlja Hails Country's Good Relations With Neighbors I 5
[POLITIKA 5 Dec]
Lebanese Communist Party Chief Visits Serbia I 7
LCY Central Committee 25th Session Reported I 8
Electric Power Supply Reported Back to Normal I 19
Briefs: Vojvodina's Kmezic in U.S. I 19

FURTHER COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT MOSCOW MEETING

CSSR: Socialist Unity

AU091609 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For Socialism, For Peace"]

[Excerpts] The meeting of leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries held this Friday in Moscow is an event which is of primary and far-reaching significance for the unity and cohesion of fraternal countries, for the fight of progressive mankind for peace and detente. The urgency of the meeting is determined by the deteriorating situation in the world, and the significance of the meeting is enhanced by the clearcut line of the socialist countries on how to continue, under more complicated conditions, the Leninist policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

As the participants in the meeting stated, the events in the world confirm the correct nature of the appraisals and the topical nature of the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, held this May. The purpose of the allied union of the Warsaw Pact is the defense of peace, the defense of socialism against imperialism. The Warsaw Pact was created for our common fight for a lasting peace, for respect for the states' sovereign rights and the peoples' freedom.

The Warsaw Pact representatives stated that, deplorably, the situation in the world continues to remain strained. They stressed that this fact demands increased vigilance of all progressive antiwar forces toward the aggressive endeavors of reaction, of imperialism--toward attempts to harm the peace-creating efforts of the socialist countries.

The countries of the socialist family, the communist and workers parties, are leading the peoples' fight for peace and social progress. Their principled loyality to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to socialist and proletarian internationalism is an immensely strong weapon. Only on the basis of the firm unity of the socialist community can the national interests of each socialist country be realized and the positions of world socialism and the peaceful forces throughout the world simultaneously be consolidated, to take the common road, to consolidate mutual ties--this is an urgent demand at present, when the dangerous actions of imperialism against peace have strengthened. That is why the participants in the Moscow session emphasized their resolve to continue consolidating the unity of socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity and mutual cooperation.

The unity of the socialist countries is a thorn in the side of their enemies. They would like to drive a wedge between the fraternal countries and thus weaken the results of their common fight. They are not giving up their plans to tear the fraternal countries out of the union of the socialist community. The tactics of so-called differentiated approach, of the perspective and long-term creation of "weak links," the spreading of nationalism and anticommunism, of anti-Sovietism and hostile ideological opinions, support for the vestiges of the past, and the tendency to create a certain parallel of a NEP man and a petit bourgeois, who would disintegrate, by his mentality and morale, the ideological and political foundation of socialism--all this belongs to the arsenal of the psychological war unleashed by the imperialist centers against the socialist countries; all this belongs to the means used in attempts to directly interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

This reality was manifested, in new connections and with urgency, by the events in Poland, by the attacks against the party's leading role, by the endeavors to destroy the political system of socialism and to create oppositional political groupings, and by the attacks against the ties between workers, working farmers and the intelligentsia, which we may now witness and for which the enemies of the Polish people both beyond Poland's borders and inside the country are joining forces--and all this underscores the currently urgent necessity to be vigilantly on guard. The events in Poland undoubtedly testify that we have here not only a concentrated attack against socialism, but also an attack against stability and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The fraternal family of socialist countries, gathered in the Warsaw Pact, is a union which emerged and which develops on the firm foundation of socialist and proletarian internationalism. Common class interests and aims are also the foundation of the indivisible unity of the socialist countries' national and international interests and also of the responsibility of each of these countries for the destiny of the entire socialist community and of each of its components. Our strength lies in our unity. The foundation of our comradely relationship and of the selfless and devoted assistance to those who have found themselves in a complicated situation also lies in unity. This is so in the interests of each of the socialist countries, as well as of world socialism as a whole.

The leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries expressed the conviction that the communists and the workers class of fraternal Poland will be capable of overcoming the difficulties that have emerged, that Poland will continue firmly on the socialist path. The CPCZ and CSSR representatives, like the representatives of other fraternal parties and countries, assured the Polish people and the Polish communists that they may rely in this fight on the fraternal solidarity and the selfless assistance and support of the fraternal countries. At the same time the PZPR representatives stressed in Moscow that Poland was, is and will remain a socialist state and a firm member of the fraternal family of socialist states.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which discussed the results of the Moscow meeting this Saturday, stressed that it is necessary to consistently continue the revival of socialist construction and resolutely to defend it against counterrevolutionary danger. It stressed that socialist Poland will continue contributing to consolidating the community of socialist countries. These are clear and principled positions, which express the PZPR leadership's resolve to continue socialist building in Poland, contributing to consolidating the unity and cooperation [soucinnost] of the socialist states and thus strengthening the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

The Czechoslovak communists, our working people, are resolutely backing the principled stand expressed at the meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pack countries in Moscow. We will do everything to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. to successfully continue detente and strengthen peace. We are convinced that the Polish communists, the fraternal Polish people, will overcome the hard test they are now undergoing and that they will ward off the attack of the enemies of socialism. In that struggle they may count on the full solidarity of socialist Czechoslovakia.

GDR: SED Statement Issued

LD091344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 9 Dec 80

["Statement by the SED Central Committee Politburo on the Moscow Meeting"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN)--The SED Central Committee Politburo discussed at its meeting on Tuesday the report on the Moscow meeting of leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

The Politburo approved the report and agreed in full with the stand taken at the Moscow meeting by the head of the delegation, general secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker.

The SED Central Committee Politburo declared its complete agreement with the analysis of the international situation presented at the Moscow meeting.

The communique of the Moscow meeting again proves that the Warsaw Pact member states, true to their peace mission, consistently continue their efforts in the struggle for peace, international security, arms limitation and disarmament. In order to progress further on the path of international detente, it is essential to rebuff the course of an arms race and confrontation being pursued by the aggressive reactionary circles of imperialism and to achieve through a persistent and constructive approach practical results in the negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament.

An all-European conference on military detente and disarmament could make an important contribution to this, and the Madrid followup meeting of the Helsinki conference is called upon to come to an agreement on convening it at an early date.

The SED Central Committee Politburo underlines the firm willingness and determination of the state and people of the GDR to do everything in their power comprehensively to strengthen and consolidate the unity and cohesion of the fraternal community of the Warsaw Pact states.

The SED Central Committee Politburo says that it expects that the PZPR, the working class and the people of Poland will solve the crisis in the country in the interests of socialism and peace. It confirms its conviction that the People's Republic of Poland has been, is and remains an integral part of the socialist community of states. In these efforts the fraternal Polish party and the fraternal Polish people can at all times count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the SED and the GDR.

Sofia: 'Fraternal Solidarity'

AU091403 Sofia ZEMEDELSKE ZNAME in Bulgarian 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Indestructible Unity, Consistent Peaceloving"]

[Text] Every meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member-countries has always turned into an event of primary and determining significance in the life of the fraternal socialist countries and in the comprehensive development of international relations. The present Moscow meeting was no exception.

The meeting, which was conducted in a very responsible political atmosphere and on the eve of a new decade, confirmed once again most categorically the consistent and peace-loving course of the European socialist countries, and their firm determination to defend detente and understanding among nations. Once again a powerful and inspiring voice resounded from Moscow. This was a strong-willed, spontaneous and confident voice, which turned into a call for peace, security and cooperation.

The Warsaw Pact member-countries are inspired in their actions by the conviction that the foundations of the future are being constructed today, and that the future depends on the decisions on the most acute international problems, which are to be taken now. They are inspired by the conviction that in the struggle for peace there can be no respite or pause, and that the most important task was and is the limitation of the arms race and the solution of world conflicts and disputed matters by peaceful and political means, through negotiations and dialogues among states. Confirming this position, the Moscow meeting participants expressed readiness to follow a constructive approach in developing their relations with the United States, if the new U.S. Administration shows the same approach.

Removal of the nuclear war danger, progress along the road to disarmament and the conquest of new positions for peace are highly noble goals, and are the subjects of the substantial and constructive proposals of the May 1980 session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. These proposals correspond to the vital interests of all peoples. The topical importance of the complex of peace-loving prooposals of the fraternal socialist countries emerges even sharper against the background of continuous world tension caused by imperialist forces. These forces are intensifying the arms race, instigating armed conflicts in various parts of the world and do not hide their aggressive strivings.

However, despite all difficulties in international relations, the development of events and life itself are confirming the realism and optimism of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and their conviction that the united efforts of all states and peoples interested in peace, security and cooperation can ensure the consolidation of detente as the main tendency of international development.

The success of the collective peace initiatives of the socialist community's countries is guaranteed by their strong unity and unity of action. The present Moscow meeting also confirms most categorically this unity and cohesion based on loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, and the close friendship with the motherland of the Great October. Simultaneously the determination to further develop and strengthen comprehensive cooperation was confirmed with new power by the socialist countries. This determination is the guarantee of all our peaceful achievements and victories, on which the present and future of the fraternal peoples, as well as the entire historic development and the destiny of world peace, depend.

The socialist community's countries are determined to firmly defend these peaceful achievements and guard them as the apple of their eye. Open or disguised attempts against the socialist present or future of our peoples will meet a worthy resistence. Therefore also those who, without sparing forces and means, are striving to exploit the difficulties which have emerged in fraternal Poland in recent months for their selfish goals must not cherish any illusions. Expressing the collective will of the participant countries, the Moscow meeting confirmed that socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can firmly count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. Poland has been, is, and will be a socialist country and a strong link in the family of socialist countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, a founding member of the Warsaw Pact, will further work for the comprehensive strengthening of the unity and power of the fraternal community and for peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world. We are also proud that at the present Moscow meeting our delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov was inspired by the noble principles of Marxism-Leninism and peace and understanding among nations.

Together with the entire Bulgarian people the united agrarians are greeting with deep satisfaction and expressing their firm support of the results of this exceptionally significant meeting in Moscow, which once again convincingly demonstrated the indestructible unity and consistent peace-loving policy of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

CEMA NONFERROUS METALLURGY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD062352 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec (MTI)--The 53rd session of the non-ferrous metallurgy standing committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance concluded in Budapest on Friday.

The meeting discussed organizational tasks aimed at streamlining the body's activities and approved its work-plan for the next two years. With a view to fulfilling their long-term target programmes pertaining to the non-ferrous metallurgy, the member countries outlined several concrete measures.

POLISH FOREIGN POLICY SEEKS DETENTE, COOPERATION

Disarmament Conference Proposal

LD091616 Warsaw PAP in English 0207 GMT 8 Dec 80

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 8 Dec (PAP)--In consultation with her allies, Poland presented a very important proposal for deepening the process of detente and cooperation at the meeting of the CSCE member states in Madrid today. During this morning's session the chairman of the Polish delegation, vice minister of foreign affairs, Professor Marian Dobrosielski outlined the Polish proposal concerning the convention of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Polish proposal says that convinced of the necessity to take effective steps for easing tension the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act have agreed on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament. The conference should review and agree on the means to build up international confidence, and add means which the present Madrid meeting adopts to the ones already being realized on the basis of the Helinski Final Act.

The conference will review and agree on political, legal and treaty moves aimed at decreasing the danger of war in Europe, consolidating the guarantee of security of all participating states, taking steps to lower the level of confrontation and military concentration by means of limiting military activity and reducing armed forces and armaments.

The Polish Government has suggested that the first stage of the conference start in Warsaw on October 20, 1981.

On Monday afternoon the Polish delegation held a press conference in the Palace of Congresses in Madrid. It was stated by chairman of the delegation, Professor Marian Dobrosielski, who then answered newsmens' questions.

Speaking about the Polish proposal, Professor Dobrosielski pointed to its concrete character and to the fact that it takes into consideration the view of many European countries with the Polish Government consulting its ideas. [sentence as received] The Polish diplomat said that one of the proposal's most important elements is its open character and lack of preconditions.

Answering questions by newsmen, Minister Dobrosielski spoke about the individual assumptions contained in the Polish initiative. He said that the first stage of the (?conference) should lay stress on the issue of building means of confidence. The second should deal strictly with disarmament.

One of the questions at the conference concerned the international impact of the situation in Poland.

"The events in Poland," said Professor Dobrosielski, "are strictly domestic. Our allies--the Soviet Union and the remaining socialist states--have confirmed this. They believe that (?the Poles) are able to solve their problems by themselves. (?The circulations) in the Western press are harmful, biased and build up tension."

'Committed to CSCE Idea'

AU071425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 6

[Ryszard Drecki article: "From the Viewpoint of Madrid"]

[Excerpts] The Madrid meeting of the 35 CSCE states just managed to avoid a fiasco before it began. The agenda and the general order of the meeting's work were ultimately fixed with enormous efforts, in an atmosphere of utmost nervousness and not without resorting to procedural tricks.

Poland is one of those countries that were most actively committed to the CSCE idea of establishing an all-European security and cooperation system on our continent, which is politically divided. The participation to date of our delegation in Madrid has proved that our foreign policy is faithful to that commitment.

However, that political commitment is only one side of the issue and relates to our intentions. What remains to be answered is the effetiveness of our activities. As we know the effectiveness of every country's foreign policy is determined by a number of factors, including the country's domestic strength and stability. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that our international policy and our position in the world suffer from an Achilles' heel in this regard. The protracted state of social tension and the lack of economic successes have an impact--certainly not a positive one--on Poland's opportunities to play an active and constructive role internationally--both in Madrid and in other spheres of the dialogue among nations.

That means that we are facing a situation in which we are naturally concerned about the worsening of the international situation, further proof of which are the present tensions and controversies in Madrid. On the other hand, at present the balance of our domestic problems does not at all enhance our opportunities to contribute to the task of removing the obstacles thrown by the imperialist forces across the road to detente. At a time when everyone appeals for the truth, we should certainly be aware of that truth as well.

Our alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community has never been of such direct and timely value--except perhaps just after the war when the issue of our borders was in the balance--as at the present time, which--we must realize--is characterized coincidentally by the most acute domestic difficulties in Poland since the war and by the most obvious deterioration of the general international situation since the end of the Cold War.

Under such conditions it is even more obvious than in past decades that our socialist alliances are the basic guarantee of our external security, of the permanence and inviolability of our borders and of our territorial integrity and sovereignty.

As for the Madrid meeting, Poland is seeking to make the greatest contribution possible to overcoming the sterile confrontation that some Western countries are promoting, and to achieve positive and real results in our own national interest and in the interests of all-European peace, which is indissolubly connected with our interest.

We are seeking it in close cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries on the basis of the mandate that the socialist community formulated before the Madrid meeting at the most recent session of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' committee. People's Poland has always regarded such cooperation as one of the most important premises for the effectiveness of its foreign policy and its peaceful efforts in the wider international arena. In the present difficult international situation, which is being clearly attested to by the difficulties of the Madrid meeting--and in view of our difficult domestic situation, which does not favor any foreign successes, that cooperation with the fraternal countries is acquiring a particularly profound meaning and deep significance.

Such cooperation not only reaffirms our principled loyalty to the ideals of peace and peaceful coexistence, which are common to the international policy of the entire socialist community, but it also reaffirms and expresses the vitality of Poland's socialist alliances as the most important value of our national life, our policy and our position in the world immediately and in the long run.

PRAGUE DAILY ATTACKS U.S. STAND AT CSCE MEETING

AU092020 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

["Impetus for Security in Europe"--Jiri Jakoubek interview with Frantisek Stehlik, member of the CSSR delegation to the Madrid CSCE followup meeting, given "in Spain recently"]

[Text] Our special correspondent Jiri Jakoubek, who paid a visit to Spain recently, could--as a journalist--also attend the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries represented at the 1975 Helsinki CSCE conference. On that occasion, Frantisek Stehlik, member of the Czechoslovak delegation, answered questions concerning the course and the prospects of the meeting.

[Question] What are the main trends to date at the negotiations of the Madrid meeting?

[Answer] The main part of the Madrid meeting is already 3 weeks old, during which time sharp exchanges of opinion and hard discussions were heard. Right from the start of the meeting there have been two clear basic attitudes. On the one hand, there are the socialist countries' delegations who are doing all they can for the Madrid meeting not to become an unfruitful political-ideological confrontation, that the lack of results of the Belgrade meeting, held 3 years ago, would not be repeated. The Czechoslovak delegation is interested that the Madrid meeting conclude with positive results and thus create a new impetus to further consolidate security and cooperation in Europe.

However, in Madrid we also come across a different approach, which is essentially negative. It is represented by some NATO countries led by the United States. Their objective is to create an atmosphere of insecurity and tension, of unjustified and unsubstantiated attacks against the socialist countries. They are even trying to drag before the forum questions that have nothing to do with the Madrid meeting.

The Czechoslovak delegation has taken a resolute stand against the endeavors of some NATO countries that tried to misuse the meeting at variance with the spirit and letter of the Final Act, signed in Helsinki in 1975. We do not permit the misuse of this meeting's platform to interfere in our country's internal affairs. We are interested in the Madrid meeting's favoring the further development and deepening of international detente, which is the sole path of the peaceful development of all European nations.

[Question] What are the further prospects of the Madrid meeting?

[Answer] Talking about prospects is not a simple matter. In our country it is generally known that the American delegation--in all its speeches--is intentionally spreading pessimism. However, our basic position is that positive results can be achieved in Madrid, provided all participating countries approach the negotiations and the preparation of the final documents realistically and with commonsense.

The process of detente has been yielding advantages to all European countries for 10 years now. Therefore the future of Europe lies in detente, disarmament, strengthening of mutual trust and extending guarantees among all countries. The countries of the socialist community want to help this process in Europe, and they are striving for the Madrid meeting's decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament. Realistic conditions for such a conference do exist. This also is attested to by the proposals of some other countries at the Madrid meeting.

The conference can achieve definite results only when all delegations comport themselves constructively and with calm deliberation, not only when summing up the fulfillment to date of the Final Act, but also when submitting new proposals, when the interests and well-being of all participating states will have to be respected.

At the Madrid meeting there were endeavors to stress first one and then another issue. And now there is the U.S. attempt to stress only the principle of the Final Act that deals with human rights. It interprets the problem one-sidedly, to suit itself. It stresses political and civil rights, but does not take into account economic, social and cultural rights. It foists a deformed interpretation of this issue upon the other NATO members, while we understand the Final Act as a whole.

Our opinion is that all attacks, obstacles and complications from the side of the United States and its allies at the Madrid meeting can be overcome; that is, by the way, also attested to by the course of the negotiations to date. We expect that common sense will prevail in the end. After all, there is not a single delegation that would oppose the relaxation of tension. The CSSR, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, are fully determined to thwart the plans of those suited by international tension, further armament and upsetting mutual relations in Europe. In addition to complex situations, there is also realism and understanding for positive negotiations and conclusions at this meeting. We presume that this spirit will prevail with the majority of the delegation.

TODOROV MEETS WITH DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU091845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] On 9 December Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Choe Chong-Kun, DPRK minister of foreign trade. Comrade Stanko Todorov was informed of the results of negotiations between the two countries' ministers of foreign trade related to signing a long-term agreement on trade exchange for 1981-85, as well as a protocol on trade exchange and payments for 1981.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government positively evaluated the development of bilateral economic relations.

STOICHKOV MEETS WITH CSSR MINISTER KUBAT 9 DEC

AU091855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] On 9 December Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry. Matters pertaining to cooperation in the area of electrical engineering were discussed. It was stressed that cooperation in this area will substantially expand during the next 5-year plan period.

MLADENOV RECEIVES PORTUGUESE, NETHERLANDS ENVOYS

AU092033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] On 9 December Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received consecutively Roberto Pereire de Sousa, Portuguese ambassador to Bulgaria, and Cornelius Gerrit van Geest, Netherlands ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with their forthcoming presentation of credentials.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU100830 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Dec 80 p 2

["Text" of joint Bulgarian-Nicaraguan communique on visit to Bulgaria of Nicaraguan party-state delegation led by Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agriculture and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a Nicaraguan party-state delegation led by Jaime Wheelock, minister of agriculture and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation, and Henry Ruiz, minister of national planning, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 30 November to 3 December.

The Nicaraguan delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

The delegation met Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, and Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

The Nicaraguan guests laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum.

The following persons took place in the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan talks on the Bulgarian side: Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mariya Zakhjarieva, BCP Central Committee member and deputy minister of foreign affairs; Mincho Pankov, BCP Central Committee candidate-member and first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union; and Krustyu Popov, deputy minister of foreign trade.

The following took part in the talks on the Nicaraguan side: Jaime Wheelock, minister of agriculture and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation; Henry Ruiz, minister of national planning; Alvaro Guzman, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Luis Fiallos, deputy minister of industry.

During the talks information was exchanged on the tasks which are now being solved by the BCP and the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, and the two countries' governments. The possibilities and ways of further developing bilateral relations in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other areas were examined. It was pointed out that the mutual contacts and the exchange of experience are helping to develop and expand Bulgarian-Nicaraguan cooperation. A desire to further activate the relations and cooperation between the trade unions and the youth, women and other mass and public organizations in the two countries was expressed.

The Bulgarian representatives briefed the guests on the preparations for the 12th BCP Congress and on the successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in constructing the developed socialist society, as well as on its peaceful foreign policy. The Bulgarian side confirmed once again its international solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution, noting the significance of this revolution for the peoples of Latin America, as well as other peoples throughout the world who are fighting for their national liberation, peace, democracy and social progress. It expressed its total support for the policy of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, aimed at implementing profound transformations in the socioeconomic and political areas, in the interest of the broad people's masses, defending the revolutionary achievements from the attempts of internal and international reaction and imperialism, and toward securing the independent and democratic development of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan delegation briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the political situation in Nicaragua and the efforts of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and the Government of National Reconstruction to construct a new society free of exploitation as well as to secure beneficial external conditions and international support for the further and successful development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

The Nicaraguan side greeted the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under BCP leadership in the construction of the developed socialist society. It assessed highly the peace-loving and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at creating an atmosphere of confidence, understanding and friendship in the Balkans, and at strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

On behalf of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation and the Government of National Reconstruction, the delegation expressed its profound gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people, for the active, selfless and consistent support of the Republic of Nicaragua and assistance in the restoration and development of its economy and the construction of a new society.

The two sides noted that the course conducted by imperialism, aimed at undermining detente and intensfying the arms race, seriously exacerbates the international situation. They condemned this policy which leads to intensifying international tension and increasing military confrontation, and expressed their readiness to make further efforts to decrease international tension and develop international cooperation, and to resist the attempts of the imperialist and hegemonist circles to jeopardize peace.

The sides stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of all progressive forces throughout the world in the struggle for peace and international security, for a coming together of and mutual understanding among nations. [paragraph continues]

They expressed international solidarity with the struggle of the people of El Salvador against the terrorist dictatorship in that country, as well as their solidarity with the struggle of other oppressed peoples in Latin America, Asia and Africa against imperialism and neocolonialism and all forms of national and social oppression, and for free, independent and democratic development.

The two sides expressed their concern at the intensification of aggressive actions by imperialist and reactionary forces in Central America, which represents a real danger of military intervention in El Salvador, and a threat to the peaceful development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary-democratic process, as well as a danger of creating yet another military hotbed.

During the talks the sides noted unanimously that favorable possibilities exist for further developing bilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. A protocol on developing the economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua was signed.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TODOROV VISIT TO PDRY

AU061720 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 80 pp 1-7

["Joint Bulgarian-Yemeni communique" on the visit by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 29 November-2 December 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid an official, friendly visit to the PDRY 29 November-2 December 1980.

During his stay in the PDRY Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, participated in the celebrations of the Yemeni people on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of national independence, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and visited economic projects, historical and cultural sites, as well as became familiar with the achievements of the PDRY in the sector of economy, in public life and culture. Wherever he went, the high-ranking guest was welcomed with warm and cordial hospitality, which was an expression of the feelings of friendship and revolutionary solidarity linking the peoples of the two countries.

Talks were held between Stanko Todorov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual trust and full understanding. A useful exchange of opinions took place on questions concerning the further development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY as well as topical international issues which are of interest to both countries.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Bulgarian side: Nacho Papazov, member of the BCP Secretariat and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, as well as member of the Bureau of the Council of Ministers; Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee for Tourism; Yordan Kirov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Markov, chief of the Council of Ministers' chairman's cabinet; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Atanas Samsarev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the PDRY.

On the Yemeni side the following officials participated in the talks: Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of fish resources; 'Abd-al Aziz 'abd al-Wali, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for the affairs of the Council of Ministers; Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Central Committee for foreign relations; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of tourism and culture; Fadl Muhsin 'Abdullah, member of the YSP Central Committee; (Shafal Omar Ali), deputy minister of foreign affairs; 'Abdullah Ba Amir, deputy minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; 'Abdullah al-Jifri, deputy minister of trade and supply; Yasin Ahmad Salih, ambassador and director of the USSR and East European department of the Foreign Ministry, and Muhammad Haydara (Masdus), charge d'affaires of the PDRY Embassy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [all positions as received]

Stanko Todorov briefed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society, on the preparations for the 12th BCP Congress and on the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad reviewed the achievements of the PDRY and briefed Stanko Todorov on the results of the YSP's extraordinary plenary congress and on the further development of the revolutionary process in the country, on the completion of the stage of national democratic revolution and on consolidating the leading role of the party among the working masses in the country's political, economic and social life.

Stanko Todorov expressed his high appreciation for the decisions adopted by the extraordinary plenary congress of the YSP and also at the PDRY's achievements in the political, economic and social sectors. He reaffirmed the support of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the struggle against the conspiracies of the imperialist forces. He welcomed the resolve of the PDRY to persist in the struggle for socioeconomic changes and for achieving the strategic goals of the Yemeni revolution under the leadership of the party.

Stanko Todorov declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the efforts devoted by the PDRY in implementing the unity of Yemen on a peaceful basis.

The two sides expressed satisfaction that cooperation between the PDRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is successfully developing in the interests of the two friendly peoples. The two sides confirmed their governments' resolve to continue also in the future to develop relations of sincere friendship at all levels and in all spheres, in accordance with the declaration signed in 1978 on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY.

The successes achieved in recent years in the development of economic cooperation and, more particularly, in the sector of trade exchange, in construction, agriculture and others were positively evaluated. In this connection the constructive role of the economic, technical and scientific joint committee was pointed out. At the same time the two sides noted the fact that the dynamic development of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY is presenting considerable new opportunities for further expanding bilateral economic cooperation.

During the visit the following documents were signed:

--Protocol on expanding economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY;

--Protocol on party cooperation between the BCP and the YSP for 1981-82;

--Trade protocol for 1981;

--Protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation for 1981-83;

--Protocol on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY.

In exchanging views on topical international problems the two sides expressed their concern about the present state of the international situation, which has become complicated as a result of the actions of the most aggressive forces of international imperialism and reaction. The United States and their NATO allies are intensifying the armaments race and trying to achieve military superiority over the countries of the socialist community, proclaiming doctrines which are dangerous to peace and fanning new hotbeds of tension and confrontation in various areas of the world.

Being firmly convinced that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente, the two sides once more expressed their unshakable support for the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and their readiness to persist, also in the future, in the struggle to consolidate and intensify the process of detente, tame the armaments race and take efficient disarmament measures, as well as settle controversial questions among states by peaceful means, along the path of negotiations.

The two sides pointed out the great importance of transforming the Persian Gulf area and the Arabian Peninsula into a zone of peace. They condemned the increasing attempts of the United States to interfere in the domestic affairs of the states in that area with a view to forcing them to give up their legitimate right to use their own natural resources, as well as the policy of the United States in establishing military bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

The two leaders expressed their governments' deep concern about the persisting conflict between Iran and Iraq, noting that the two fighting countries must seek to settle their controversial problems by peaceful means. The two sides are convinced that the conflict contributes to the efforts of imperialism in justifying the expansion of its military presence in the Persian Gulf, a fact which creates a real danger to the stability of the countries in that area, their security and international peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY expressed support for the proposal to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They also declare themselves in favor of transforming the Red Sea into a zone of peace, by strictly respecting the rights and interests of the coastal states, without interfering in their domestic affairs and by taking into consideration the interests of international navigation.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution and support for the efforts of its leadership to preserve the terrotorial integrity and national independence of Ethiopia.

Deeply concerned about the dangerous situation reigning in the Middle East, the two sides once more declared themselves in favor of settling the Middle East problem, which is absolutely impossible without the unconditional and full withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and without implementing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination, and of creating their own state. To achieve this settlement, it is necessary that all interested parties, including the PLO--the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--should participate in the negotiations.

The two sides once again resolutely rejected the agreements signed at Camp David, with the active participation of the United States and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which are directed against the interests of all Arab countries and are impeding the efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They condemned the negotiations on the so-called "autonomy" of the Palestinians, which are aimed at not admitting the implementation of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and at perpetuating the occupation of the Arab terrotories seized by Israel.

The two leaders also denounced the illegal actions of Israel in the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and more particularly, the attempts to change the status of these territories and create Israeli settlements on those territories. They condemned the continuing violation of the sanctity of Arab historical, religious and cultural values, the intensification of repressive measures and of racial discrimination against the Arab population, as well as terror against the Palestinians and their leaders. The two sides expressed their support for the resolutions adopted by the seventh extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question.

Noting that the Arab countries and peoples have achieved certain successes in the struggle against the policy of separatist business deals and against the defeatist line of the Egyptian leadership on the Middle East problem, the two sides expressed their firm conviction that the cohesion and unity of action of all Arab peoples are of decisive importance for the further development of these successes. In this connection it was stressed that the conference of the participants in the steadfastness and confrontation front has been of particular importance in intensifying the Arab peoples' and progressive Arab forces' struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The Bulgarian side highly appreciated the principled stand of the PDRY on the questions of settling the Middle East problem and its effective contribution to consolidating the Arab countries; unity of action. The South Yemeni side expressed gratitude to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the other socialist community countries for their unrelenting support accorded to the Arab peoples' just cause. The two sides once again stressed that the participation of the Soviet Union in all stages of the settlement of the Middle East problem is a necessary prerequisite for this settlement.

In discussing the situation on the European Continent, the two sides expressed their concern about the NATO decision on the production and deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They supported the initiative of the Soviet Union to begin negotiations about medium-range missiles in Europe, simultaneously with and in organic connection with the question of U.S. nuclear equipment already forwarded to Europe.

The two sides consider that the Madrid meeting can contribute to intensifying the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world if a constructive approach exists in all participants in it. The adoption of a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to consolidate mutual trust among states and to begin an efficient transition to disarmament would be of particular significance in this context.

Confidence was expressed during the Bulgarian-Yemeni bilateral talks that the proposal of the permanent Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries for a summit meeting of state leaders from all areas of the world will contribute to settling problems connected with the elimination of hotbeds of international tension and the threat of a devastating war.

The PDRY side appreciated the consistent and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at establishing good-neighborly relations on the Balkan Peninsula and at consolidating peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its vanguard--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. They resolutely denounced the attempts of imperialism and reaction to interfere in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan to create a hotbed of tension in that area.

In discussing the situation in Southeast Asia the two sides expressed their full support to the peoples of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The two sides reaffirmed the right of the representatives of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to take their legitimate place in the UN and in other international organizations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY are firmly taking their stand at the side of these states in their efforts to achieve peace, stability and cooperation in this area.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY expressed their welcome for the declaration of independence of Zimbabwe, an event which crowned the long heroic struggle of the people in that country against colonialism and the racist regime with success. The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, as well as with the struggle of the people in South Africa who are fighting for the liquidation of the racist regime.

The two sides stressed the necessity of further consolidating the alliance of the forces of worldwide socialism and of the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace and international security, for the peoples' freedom and independence, as well as for the liberation of their territories from foreign occupation, against neocolonialism and against racial oppression. The two sides confirmed their striving to develop and consolidate the solidarity between the natural allies in this struggle--the countries of the socialist community, nonaligned and developing states and all progressive forces throughout the world. They pointed out the important role played by the nonaligned movement in contemporary international relations.

The two government leaders greatly appreciated the results of the visit of the Bulgarian delegation to the PDRY and expressed their confidence that this visit will contribute to the further development and intensification of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the PDRY.

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, as well as chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, warm gratitude for the cordial, friendly hospitality accorded to him.

On behalf of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central First Secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on his own behalf Stanko Todorov extended an invitation to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The exact date of the visit will be fixed later on.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS COMMITTEE LEADER'S BIRTHDAY

AU091704 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] On 9 December in Sofia at a festive meeting the 80th birthday of Prof Ruben Avramov, director of the BCP Central Committee Institute of Contemporary Social Theory, was marked.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov; Tsola Dragoycheva; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; party veterans and noted figures from the fields of art and culture.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded Ruben Avramov the Golden Star of Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. A greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, was read.

Sava Ganovski read a report.

TODOROV RECEIVES SOVIET, BCP AWARDS

Order of the October Revolution

AU092042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] By a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Stanko Todorov has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his great contribution to developing the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov greeted Comrade Todorov. The greeting message reads: Dear Comrade Todorov, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers most cordially greet you, the noted party and state figure of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of your 60th birthday. You are known in our country as a man whose activity is completely devoted to building the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, and as a sincere friend of the USSR, who is making a great personal contribution to developing and strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Todorov, good health and great successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Bulgarian people, in the interest of Bulgarian-USSR friendship and in the name of peace and socialism.

State Council Award, Greeting

AU092049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 80 AU

[Text] The State Council has awarded Comrade Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the title Hero of Socialist Labor for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and in building socialism, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

The BCP Central Committee has sent the following greeting to Comrade Stanko Todorov: Dear Comrade Todorov, we greet you most cordially and fraternally on your 60th birthday and on your being awarded the high title, Hero of Socialist Labor.

From your early years you began participating in the youth revolutionary movement. Tempered in the ranks of the BCP, you grew up as a selfless fighter against fascism and capitalism and contributed much to the historic victory of socialism in our country. In your person we greet a noted party and state figure, inspired builder of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a warm patriot-internationalist, tireless fighter for the vital Bulgarian-USSR friendship and for strengthening the unity and power of the fraternal family of socialists and for strengthening peace and understanding among nations.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health, strength and long life, so that you can work tirelessly for the benefit of our people and for the triumph of communism in our socialist motherland.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Sofia Radio Reports on PZPR Central Committee Plenum," published in the 4 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page C 1:

Page C 1, second paragraph, last sentence should read: "Edward Gierek was requested to resign from his post as member of the State Council."

PRAGUE CITES SOVIET DENIAL ON TROOPS IN POLAND

LD101214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] In connection with reports that have appeared in some of today's Western and Indian papers that Soviet troops have allegedly crossed the Polish border, a Soviet representative stated the following in New Delhi today: Such reports are false from beginning to end. They are nothing more than a malicious provocation.

SOJKA: POLES WANT CHANGES BASED ON SOCIALISM

LD091930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Who benefits by chaos and destabilization in Poland? That is the topic of a report by our Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka:

The well-known fact that one's attitude toward the socialist system and society can best be expressed by responsible work is doubly true today in the Polish People's Republic. Not even a vast amount of imagination can justify the assumption that forcing the government to make further concessions and the constant escalation of wage--and not only wage--demands is a manifestation of concern for socialism and fear of so-called deformations.

True, there have been certain mistakes and shortcomings in the past. But instead of an increase in production and the gradual overcoming of difficulties after the conclusion of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements the exact opposite has happened: huge losses in production, the disruption of cooperation relations between enterprises, difficulties in supplies of raw production materials and a drop in coal output. Shortcomings in food supplies have also become acute.

The Polish press, therefore, correctly writes about the destabilization of the state economy. This is also the topic of discussion among working people in factories, at party meetings and in workshops. There are increasingly frequent calls for an energetic end to the present chaos and the restriction of the activities of anarchist and [word indistinct] forces who are using every opportunity to try to stir up strikes, attacking the government and vilifying working people who disagree with their views.

Party members are currently meeting at aktiv sessions to demand the restoration of calm and order. At meetings now taking place in all the voivodships they state quite clearly that the reinforcement of the leading role of the party and unity of its ranks is the primary condition for overcoming the current difficulties and guaranteeing the socialist character of the changes taking place. Voices coming from factories and institutions could not be ignored by Solidarity either. And so some of its organizations have had to endorse the appeals for the restoration of calm and order, a return to normal production.

But the question remains: Is this a sincere intention or merely tactics, when it has become clear that more and more people are utterly dissatisfied with strikes, unrest and fresh demands? Recent events have revealed not only a distinction among the leading representatives of Solidarity but also that some of its members have their own political ambitions.

According to ZYCIE LITERACKIE, not even Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, was able to cope with the situation when he arrived at the Warsaw Ursus works by helicopter. In the end he solicited the help of Jacek Kuron from the so-called KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] which calls itself a dissident organization. ZYCIE LITERACKIE continues wondering whether Walesa is influencing the [words indistinct] the KOR or whether KOR is helping Walesa in pursuing his policy.

So there is no doubt that even anarchist and extremist forces hostile to the socialist system in Poland would like to have a greater say and this is precisely what they are trying to do. But the Polish working people and the public are of an entirely different opinion. Yes, they are demanding a continuation of the process of changes in the country's social life but on the basis of socialism, the restoration of calm and order, the normal functioning of state bodies and the administration. Moreover, they realize that a higher labor productivity is the main prerequisite for improving the economic situation--not halting the machines but setting them in motion at full speed.

This explains the good reception given to the recent appeal of the party's Central Committee for the restoration of calm and order and a normal pace of work. But no one today can have any illusions that the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces will abandon their plans. What is far more likely is that they are now quietly considering where and how to strike out next. The next few days will show to what extent they will be successful. It is up to the Polish working people to determine this.

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE QUOTES AP REPORT ON SOLIDARITY

AU091242 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "L. Walesa Defends 'Dissidents'"]

[Text] Warsaw--A number of leading Polish dissidents who have been known to be opponents of socialism in Poland for years are active in the ranks of the Polish new trade union "Solidarity." As R. Reid, correspondent of the U.S. AP news agency, wrote from Warsaw yesterday, the Western diplomats in the Polish capital are aware that the activity of people like J. Kuron among the key advisers of "Soldiarity" necessarily evokes the suspicion that "Solidarity" is out to subvert the socialist system in Poland. Despite the pressure from some rank-and-file members of the organization and the appeals of the government, L. Walesa and some other "Solidarity" leaders, however, refuse to suspend cooperation with the KOR opposition, that is, with the committee for political and social self-defense. Although the "Solidarity" leadership has been trying to play down the importance of the contacts with the "dissidents" and emphasizes its "workers origin," the truth is that the opposition movement has been linked with "independent Polish trade unions" literally from their inception, R. Reid states further. It is precisely Kuron who tried in 1976 to found the first organizations of "free" trade unions.

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'LESSONS' ANNIVERSARY, POLISH EVENTS

LD092350 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Ten years in the life of a society is a long time. This is even more true of the last 10 years--the plans and tasks we adopted at the beginning of that decade have been fulfilled, but others, much more difficult, have arisen. We must look more honestly for new ways and we must work more selflessly to fulfill the new tasks. As Comrade Gustav Husak stressed at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, this means to gain strength and inspiration from the lessons drawn from history.

This document [presumably "Lessons of the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress"] undoubtedly belongs to such permanently valid lessons. It is topical even after 10 years and, as current developments show, it is topical not only for us. Why? At a time of continuing confrontation between capitalism and socialism its historical value must be seen above all in the analysis of the strategy of the means used by the antisocialist forces. Its value must be seen also in its uncovering of the basis of the petit bourgeois ideology and the ability of the petit bourgeois strata who, tempted by attractive ideas of some sort of supraclass democracy, are easily seduced into direct attacks at socialism.

The document, however, also answers the question as to how to carry out the fight against this danger. The attempt to disintegrate socialism from above in our country at the end of the sixties did not work--and we have learned from it. But our enemies have learned too. The recent events in Poland confirm that the tactics of the antisocialist forces have changed. They are avoiding direct attacks at the leading role of the party and at the foundations of the state. They use far more purposefully all the mistakes and every belated or compromising decision taken in solving economic and political problems. For example, under the banner of being apolitical, they are trying to lead the trade unions from sharing responsibility for the fulfillment of production tasks to making unrealistic demands which would eventually lead to the disintegration of the economic and social structure. And how far is it from this position to the slogan demanding power of the workers without a workers' Marxist-Leninist party? Naturally, the true aim is to open the back door as discreetly as possible for counterrevolutionary attempts. And as for the above-mentioned apolitical concept, Lenin once said that if somebody gives up politics, that too is politics--in this case the politics of anarchy and economic, and consequently social, disintegration.

Against this there stands our alternative of permanent development of the socialist society, strengthening the state and the national economy and furthering the social security of the people. The guarantor of this can only be the Communist Party which firmly stands on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, a party cleared of all influences of revisionism and opportunism, a party which--through its clear and realistic policy--expresses the most noble yearnings and goals of the working man, as stated in the "Lessons." These words are as valid now as much as they were 10 years ago.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF GDR'S WILLI STOPH

AU090800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communique on the Friendly Visit of Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the CSSR"]

[Text] On 2 and 3 December 1980 Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid a friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Willi Stoph was received for a friendly talk by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers conveyed fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Gustav Husak cordially reciprocated. In the course of their talks both partners appraised the relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted socialist cooperation successfully developing between the CSSR and the GDR.

The CSSR premier and the chairman of the CDR Council of Ministers signed a treaty on common state borders between the CSSR and the GDR. They appraised the political significance of the treaty, which confirms the border line as it came into being in the course of history and existed at the time of the signing of the tready. It thus also confirms the principle of the inviolability of the border.

The conclusion of the treaty on common state borders is another manifestation of the tested internationalist relations between the two neighboring socialist countries and an expression of the fact that the common border links the peoples of the two countries. It is an important international legalact contributing to perfecting the system of bilateral treaties.

In the course of their talks the representatives of the two fraternal states briefed each other on the significant successes achieved under the leadership of the CPCZ and the SED in continuing the construction of an advanced socialist society in the CSSR and the GDR as well as on the significant initiatives and outstanding work results achieved by the working people in preparing the two fraternal parties' congresses. They assessed that activity as an expression of close ties linking the party with the workers class and all working people in the two countries.

Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph noted with satisfaction that relations between the CSSR and the GDR are developing continuously and successfully in all areas, in harmony with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977.

The heads of governments stressed the fundamental significance of regular meetings between Comrades Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker for the multifaceted intensification of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. The meeting between the two leading representatives in Dresden in June 1979 gave a new, important impetus to that cooperation.

Proceeding from the common features of socialist development in the two countries, they confirmed the CSSR's and the GDR's all-round resolve to continue to purposefully intensify cooperation in all areas of social life, in indestructible alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries.

In that context both sides expressed the conviction that the Polish workers class and the Polish people will succeed, under the PZPR's leadership, in mastering the complex problems and in reinforcing socialism. That endeavor encounters the CSSR's and the GDR's firm solidarity and support.

When assessing economic relations between the two countries Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph emphasized that the main directions of establishing economic and scientific-technical cooperation in selected areas between the CSSR and the GDR for the period after 1980, confirmed in October 1977, are being smoothly fulfilled.

The two sides stressed the significance of the coordination of national economic plans of the CSSR and the GDR for the 1981-85 period, agreed upon on 28 May 1980. Thanks to the development of division of labor in the 1981-85 period the volume of foreign trade during those five years will increase by another 20 percent.

That increase creates a good basis for a dynamic development of foreign trade and for the supplies of the two national economies with raw materials, fuels and chemical products, machinery and equipment, particularly more efficient utilization, assets and consumer industry products.

On the basis of the results of the coordination of national economic plans, the ministries of foreign trade of the two countries will soon sign a long-term trade agreement on goods exchange for the 1981-85 period, as well as a protocol on goods exchange for 1981.

The two heads of government appraised the progress achieved in further developing economic relations. This attainment was aided by the intensive and fruitful work of the joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation as well as by the successful and constructive cooperation between central planning bodies, foreign trade bodies, ministries and economic production units of the two countries.

The two sides discussed the results achieved in the sphere of specialization and cooperation in research, development and production. More than 220 intergovernmental, and interministry agreements and bilateral and multilateral specialization and cooperation contracts exist between the CSSR and the GDR. The joint implementation of the agreed-upon tasks of scientific-technical cooperation has made it possible to speed up the enforcement of scientific-technical progress in the course of the current 5-year plan. [paragraph continues]

That applies, apart from other spheres, to lifting and handling equipment, rolling mill equipment and to streamlining assembly processes. The long-term program of selected main targets of scientific and technical cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR for the 1981-85 period orients further cooperation in that sphere particularly toward special research tasks of the national economy, such as conservation of energy and materials and development and use of new technologies.

High demands are being placed on the effectiveness and scientific-technical quality of the products subject to the agreed-upon and envisaged specialization and cooperation measures in production. The plans focus in particular on machine tools, textile and agricultural machinery, railroad vehicles, electronics elements and intermediate chemical products.

Particular attention was devoted by the two heads of government to the close and successful cooperation in implementing the economically important investment plants in the energy and metallurgical sectors as well as in the production of olefins. That cooperation contributes to enhancing the performance of the two counties' economies.

The results of the two countries' cooperation in joint ventures on third markets were also positively appraised.

In discussing topical international issues the CSSR premier and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers stressed the two states' firm determination to resolutely oppose, together with the USSR and other fraternal countries as well as all peace-loving and realistic forces, the activity of circles threatening peace and relaxation of tension and carrying out a policy of confrontation and escalated feverish armament. The vital interests of all nations make it imperative not to allow the results achieved heretofore in relaxing international tension to be thwarted and the military-strategic balance to be changed in favor of imperialism, as the United States is striving to achieve, with the support of NATO states and the Beijing leadership.

Proceeding from the validity of the assessment of the international situation contained in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of May 1980, the two sides stressed the urgent nature of the Warsaw Pact member states' constructive initiatives for continuing the relaxation of tension, curtailing the arms race and for effective disarmament measures. They emphatically support the USSR's new proposals put forward at the 35th UN General Assembly session. The CSSR and the GDR welcome the commencement of talks between the USSR and the United States on medium-range missiles in Europe and American forward-based nuclear arms and are profoundly interested in their successful course. It is necessary to prevent by all means a further dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race on the European Continent.

Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph pointed to the significance of the Helsinki Final Act as a future-oriented program of peaceful coexistence. They declare that at the Madrid meeting the CSSR and the GDR will strive, in a businesslike and constructive spirit, to achieve concrete results promoting stabilization and continuation of relaxation of tension, especially in the military sphere, as well as reinforcement of security and development of equal peaceful cooperation. The two sides attribute great significance to the adoption of a decision in Madrid to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The talks between the CSSR premier and the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere and confirmed full unanimity of views on all questions under discussion.

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to pay a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST UNITY

AU091443 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Strength Is In Unity"]

[Text] The present international situation, heavily burdened by world imperialism's escalated war preparations, demonstrates the still topical and urgent nature of the task to vigilantly guard peace on our European Continent, which has lasted for more than 35 years, to vigilantly guard the historical transformations that have taken place in Europe and all over the world in the postwar period.

The countries of world socialism--the decisive and chief accomplishment of the longstanding struggle of the international revolutionary, workers and communist movement--constitute the main force of that peace-loving, antiwar and anti-imperialist front. It was precisely in those countries that the struggle for peace and against war was elevated to the status of state policy and is reflected today in all areas of social life. No matter which aspect of present international relations we look at, the socialist countries hold in them the most active positions in the front ranks of the struggle for easing international tension, for security and cooperation of peoples.

The intrinsic connection between peace and socialism stems from the essence of socialism, from the deep-seated founding stones of the socialist society. All power in it belongs to the people, the creators of all values, who have never had any other interest but a happy, peaceful life and who resolutely reject capitalism's wolfish morals--to grow rich at the expense of other peoples' freedom, at the cost of wars, suffering and bloodshed.

The strength of the socialist countries, their authority, prestige and example have their firm sources in their mutual cooperation, cohesion and unity.

Unity, the most effective weapon of the socialist countries in their struggle against all retrogressive forces of world reaction, springs up from the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, from loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, from a uniform class-based approach to evaluating the world surrounding us.

The objective mutual cohesion of the socialist countries is also reflected in the fact that each member of the socialist community holds dear the successes of the other members, equally, they cannot be indifferent to each other's setbacks, their lack of success.

The firmer the unity of the countries of the socialist community has been, the more successful has been their struggle waged in the field of socialist construction, as well as their struggle waged in the international battlefield for averting wars, for easing international tension and for cooperation among peoples.

Nothing is more a thorn in our enemies' side than the coordination and cooperation of fraternal socialist countries, which are becoming the most effective force of international relations. They would like to see our ranks split. They are doing everything possible to drive a wedge among socialist countries. What we have before us are tactics which world imperialism implemented, according to the slogan "divide and rule," at the time of its expansion, colonial subjugation of the world, in dividing spheres of influence and so forth. These tactics are recurring in new modifications, in the form of a so-called differentiated approach of imperialist countries toward individual countries of the socialist community and countries that gained their freedom in national liberation struggles. The strategists of anticommunism are also distributing their favors according to that principle, seeking out weak or weakened links of our ranks to attempt precisely at those places a breakthrough, a disruption of the comradeship of the countries of the socialist community.

Those snares are not unknown to the Czechoslovak people. We encountered them more than once in the past, starting with May 1945 and, in particular, following the victorious February. Since the victory of people's power, Czechoslovakia has more than once been the target of imperialism's broadly based political attacks; the target of psychological warfare unleashed by imperialism against all of world socialism. Those subversive attempts, however, did not yield the expected results as long as our party stood firmly and united on the positions of Marxism-Leninism. The events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia confirmed the veracity of the Leninist precept that if a revolutionary force, no matter how numerous, does not have a principled and firm leadership and does not rely on the unity of its ranks, it turns into a fragmented mass incapable of an organized action that can, under certain conditions, suffer defeat. Such is our party's and our people's historical experience rooted in the document "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and in Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress."

Our enemies are forced to note that their attempts at an "erosion" of the socialist countries are wrecked again and again by the strength of the unity of the party and the people, by our community's internationalist strength. In the defense against imperialist blackmail and policy of threats collective organizations such as CEMA or the Warsaw Pact defensive organization have been set up. They have become reliable safeguards of the interests of the peoples of our fraternal countries but also effective, active factors of international relations, of the struggle for peace, cooperation and security of peoples.

The countries associated in CEMA have experienced in their own practice various forms of imperialist pressure, economic boycott, attempts at political isolation. According to the forecasts of bourgeois strategists they were doomed to vegetate. Their community has, however, successfully overcome all attempts at economic discrimination, embargoes and "sanctions" and created a basis that is powerful enough to ensure stable development. The CEMA countries' mutual cooperation extends from earthbound projects comprising the largest kind ever created by human society to space. By now the majority of socialist countries have entered space; in the international space "club" socialism has gained the upper hand.

The Warsaw Pact organization has become a tested form of coordinating forces both in the political and military spheres. It is due to that organization that imperialist superiority has been crushed and a strategic balance of forces between the capitalist and socialist worlds as the most important base of peaceful coexistence has been created.

Thanks to that joint strength of the countries of the socialist community socialism holds, precisely on our continent, the firmest positions. Under their influence the front of the cold war was broken; due to the countries of the Warsaw Pact and their initiative, the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held; due to them Europe has witnessed in the last few decades the greatest stability in its history.

Now, at the turning point of two 5-year periods and two decades, the socialist countries are facing an important stage in their further development. The balance sheet of our joint work undeniably confirms that a dynamic development of the national economies and growth of living standards have continued. Whereas the capitalist world is shaken by a profound crisis, with tens of millions of citizens of the bourgeois society suffering from unemployment and uncertainty over their existence, the security of the working people in the socialist countries has remained unshaken.

The forthcoming new 5-year period will represent, as is shown by the preparation of the plans of economic and social development, a continuity of the efforts exerted heretofore; it will further strengthen and expand the material and technical base of socialism and communism. In a number of fraternal parties the entry into that new period is linked with the preparation of congresses, which will assess the main directions of further social development.

Such a document, a document demarcating the horizons of Soviet society's development virtually up to the year 1990, was published in the Soviet Union a few days ago. That program is of far-reaching significance not only for the land of the soviets but for the entire socialist community and the remaining progressive world.

The program of the Soviet Union's economic and social development in the eighties also represents for Czechoslovakia an important base for further close and fruitful Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. The new 5-year period confronts all countries of the socialist community with the unpostponable task--to raise mutual cooperation to a higher level. It is necessary to make better use than heretofore of the resources of the joint potential, especially by seeking new forms, applying specialization and industrial cooperation, undertaking joint capital investment projects, by collaborating in the economic sphere.

The political activity of the fraternal socialist countries is not limited by their own explicitly national interests. The efforts they exert to defend peace and promote cooperation and understanding among peoples, do not just serve the people of socialist countries, but mankind at large. Therein lies the profoundly humane nature of building socialism and of the foreign political activity of the countries of real socialism. Therein lies the profoundly humane nature of the struggle for easing international tension. That line is unchanging, is not subject to fashion and has nothing in common with tactics. Loyalty to that policy was confirmed by the fraternal socialist states in the Warsaw Pact declaration in Warsaw this May, in commitment to safeguard mankind's security, to make peace lasting.

Serving that supreme goal are the systematic efforts to achieve a cohesion of the front of all progressive forces, efforts to strengthen and deepen the unity of socialist countries, that tested force which is faithfully in the service of world peace and social progress.

HUSAK RECEIVES NICARAGUAN MINISTER WHEELOCK

LD092346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Jaime Wheelock, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of agriculture of the Republic of Nicaragua. Wheelock heads the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Nicaraguan Republic now on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial conversation, in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and full identity of views, topical questions on the further development of the Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan cooperation were assessed. Also discussed were views on the current problems of the international situation with special emphasis on the importance of concerted action by the progressive forces of the world in the fight against imperialism, for peace, independence and the freedom of nations.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed full solidarity and support of the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia for the efforts of the Nicaraguan people who--under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front--have moved along the path of reconstruction and construction of a new life.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES SPAIN'S DOLORES IBARRURI

LD100050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party on her 85th birthday. The telegram says, among other things, that the name of Dolores Ibarruri is connected forever with the historical struggle of the forces of peace and progress against fascism and war, not only in Spain but also beyond the Spanish borders.

CZECH GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNION COUNCIL HOLD SESSION

LD092250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Presidiums of the Czech Government and the Czech Trade Union Council held a joint session today to discuss methods of implementing and checking the fulfillment of next year's plan and collective agreements. The joint session arrived at the conclusion that the fulfillment of planned tasks with a lower number of workers will be a fundamental requirement. The released workers are to be used in increasing the shift-work pattern and curtailing overtime. A no less important task will be the systematic adjustment of the development of labor productivity, especially in connection with the intensification of the economic impact of the wage system to ensure the observance of planned differences between the rise of wages and the pace of the growth of productivity.

On the question of improving the system of planned management and rationalization of labor, the joint session of the Presidiums of the Czech Government and the Czech Trade Union Council arrived at the conclusion that in industrial and construction enterprises steps will have to be taken so that next year the rise of labor productivity is attained by a minimum of 20 percent as a result of rationalization, while a check is to be carried out on a minimum of 10 percent of all applied norms of deployed labor. The common measures of the two Presidiums must also contribute to raising the quality of production, services and smooth supplies for the domestic market, both as regards the planned quantity and range of goods. Broadening the participation of the working people in management, raising the effectiveness of production meetings and promoting collective and individual forms of initiative by the working people are inseparable aspects of the implementation of production targets and raising efficiency of the national economy.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS ENTERPRISE DRAFT PRODUCTION PLANS

AU090745 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Frankly and Uncompromisingly"]

[Excerpts] The 18th session of the party Central Committee was marked by a responsible approach toward assessing the results achieved, by a critical analysis of problems and shortcomings and by a matter-of-fact, exacting but realizable determination of the course and the tasks of the development of our economy and of the principles of party work.

It would not be enough if the annual party membership meetings were to note only the achieved results and shortcomings. As regards that which retards more rapid development, here one must point out why this is happening, who is accountable for it, how to eliminate this or that, respectively by a certain date.

Thus far, the draft plans of many enterprises and economic production units have been diverging from the tasks set by directives. They reflect an obvious tendency to undervalue the anticipated fulfillment of the 1980 plan in order to create for themselves a lower basis for the 1981 plan targets, and thus for the entire next 5-year plan. This is evidence that a speculative approach in the economic sphere still survives in many quarters.

The undervaluation of the anticipated fulfillment is especially marked when it comes to the quality and export indicators. This is connected with the principles of the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System"--going into effect now--that strengthen the long-term aspects as regards the determination of tasks and the validity of norms and rules applying to material incentives. [paragraph continues]

Here--in the majority of cases--enterprises and economic production units are trying to create the most favorable position for themselves. Also connected with this are demands for more imports and investment than the directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan make possible. Greater, too, are the demands for the number of employees and wage funds, while as regards the work productivity arising from the adjusted labor value added [upravene vlastni vykony], the draft plans for 1981 in many cases do not even reach the anticipated levels of 1980. No party organizations must permit economic managements' clever tricks. It is just a little step from that to ignoring and circumventing all-social interests. One also has to uncompromisingly combat indolence and slovenliness that are the source of clever tricks. Any violation of state, planning and financial discipline must be resolved in a principled manner, and one should not be afraid--if need be--to carry out cadre changes. Without that we are only able to note shortcomings, but not effectively resolve them.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Syrian Ministry of Local Administration, led by Minister 'Adnan Dabbagh, arrived in Prague on 23 November for a visit to Czechoslovakia. During their stay in the CSSR, the members of the delegation will be informed about the work of the country's national committees. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Czech Minister of Interior Josef Jung. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

BCP DELEGATION--A study delegation of the BCP Central Committee, led by Mikhail Kolev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Political-Organizational Department, ended its visit in Praque and left for Sofia on 22 November. During their stay, the members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the CPCZ's experience in the political-organizational and control activity gained in the course of the fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress program. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH DENMARK--Negotiations of a mixed Czechoslovak-Danish commission ended with the signing of a protocol in Prague on Friday. The possibilities of the expansion of mutual economic relations were discussed in detail. Particular attention was devoted to questions of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR--Luc Leermakers, the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to the CSSR, has arrived in Czechoslovakia. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK FALL PROGRESS--In Slovakia corn remains to be harvested from about 35,000 ha, sugar beets from less than 5,000 ha, and more than 150,000 ha of land remain to be deep-plowed. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 24 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

CORN HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--Thus far, Slovak farmers have delivered 175,017 tons of corn for grain--or 94.6 percent of their planned task--to the state procurement centers, and 107,042 (of the planned 450,000) tons of corn for fodder, which is 23.8 percent of the target. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

SLOVAKIA SUGAR BEET HARVEST--By 26 November, Slovak refineries procured 1.85 million tons of sugar beets, and another 150,000 tons are expected before sugar beet gathering is concluded. It has been estimated that West Slovak farmers will get very near to the plan's fulfillment, the Central Slovak will probably fulfill their plan by 92 percent and the East Slovak farmers--"because of the well-known reasons"--will fulfill their plan by only 65 percent. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

WALESA INTERVIEW ON GOVERNMENT 'PROVOCATIONS' CITED

LD091626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (ADN)--In an interview with UPI, the leader of Solidarity, Walesa, announced in Gdansk further actions against "authorities." UPI quotes Walesa as saying: "If the government does not stop its provocations, Solidarity will get ready to deal a very serious blow. The whole country will be involved." He named as an example of such provocations the present postponement of the public performance of a film in Warsaw on the drama of summer 1980 on the coast.

Speaking to a U.S. reporter, Walesa said with regard to the counterrevolutionary group KOR [Self-Defense Committee]: "We will not permit a disciplinary measure, particularly against KOR. These are our friends and we will help them. They can always count on me." However, it was difficult to predict what will now happen in Poland.

DISCUSSION OF PZPR PLENUM DECISIONS REPORTED

LD092010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (ADN)--Party aktiv meetings are being held throughout Poland at the moment to discuss the decisions of the seventh PZPR Central Committee meeting.

PAP reports that the tasks for political and social stabilization on the basis of socialism are being defined. The views expressed by these assemblies "demonstrate the readiness of the PZPR to cooperate with all forces striving for calm, order and favorable conditions for mastering the problems," notes PAP. It was clear that the prerequisites for overcoming the present crisis and ensuring the socialist nature of the renewal of life was the consolidation of the party's role, growth of its internal forces and a return to a normal rhythm of work and life in the country.

AFL-CIO FINANCING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN POLAND

LD092052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 9 Dec (ADN)--The rightwing leadership of the U.S. trade union organization AFL-CIO has so far collected $140,000 for a fund called the relief organization for Polish workers. This was announced by the editor of the AFL-CIO bulletin FREE TRADE UNION NEWS, Tom Kahn, in an interview with the Washington STAR. Of this amount, $50,000 has already been spent on a type-setting machine to be sent to Poland.

Kahn further said that the FREE TRADE UNION NEWS had for the first time been published in Polish with a run of 12,000 copies. Some of these have already been sent to Poland. The Washington STAR writes that even one of the representatives of the U.S. State Department has described the content of the Polish-language edition as "very provocative."

The General Council of AFL-CIO created a special fund at the beginning of September to finance subversive activity in Poland. The organization's director for international affairs, Ernest Lee, said at the time that "numerous organizations" in the United States and Europe can ensure that the money will get into the "right hands" in Poland "without difficulty."

BORDER RESTRICTIONS WITH POLAND REPORTEDLY LIFTED

LD092344 Hamburg DPA in German 2302 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Hamburg, 9 Dec (DPA)--According to unconfirmed reports made to Western military observers, the closure of an approximately 40-km wide section of the GDR border with Poland was lifted at midnight tonight.

The surprise closure was ordered at the end of November, evidently in connection with the events in Poland, and was to remain in force until 9 December.

Informed sources assume that the Western military missions will make test drives in the area on Wednesday. In similar cases--usually during Warsaw Pact maneuvers--it had always been assumed that any such prohibition would expire automatically unless it was expressly prolonged. There has been no indication of any prolongation.

CONSEQUENCES OF POWER CUTS IN POLAND CITED

LD091914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (ADN)--The power cuts which have been going on for weeks in Poland's iron and steel industry have led to "painful consequences," reports PAP on Monday. From 1 September to 6 December, the country's iron and steel industry has been affected by power cuts on 98 days. Power supplies on another 25 days has been drastically reduced. The power cuts are attributed to the consequences of the strikes which occurred during the past few weeks in the country's mining industry.

According to PAP, the production losses resulting from the power cuts are already more than Z709 million. The losses involved include 100,000 tons of steel, 60,000 tons of rolling-mill products and 4,500 tons of pig iron.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS WITH POLISH COUNTERPART

LD092336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN)--The GDR education minister, Dr Margot Honecker, on Tuesday received the Polish minister of education and training, Prof Dr Krzysztof Kruszewski, who is in the GDR on a working visit. The ministers briefed each other on topical educational issues.

The guest's program includes a visit to the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Palace and the polytechnic center in Berlin's Bergmann Borsig enterprise.

FISCHER, HUNGARY'S PUJA HOLD TALKS, PUJA LEAVES

LD091930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN)--Relations between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic and the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar in 1977 have developed steadily and productively in all fields. This was noted by the GDR and Hungarian foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Frigyes Puja during the Hungarian foreign minister's visit to the GDR.

Frigyes Puja was in the GDR for a working visit yesterday and today at the invitation of Oskar Fischer. He returned to Budapest this afternoon.

The foreign ministers held talks on cooperation between the two countries and also on current international issues. They underlined the firm determination of their governments to consistently continue the manifold cooperation between the two fraternal countries in shaping the advanced socialist society and also in the struggle to secure peace and preserve the process of detente.

They stressed that an important factor in strengthening the positions of socialism and progress and consolidating peace and security is the further perfection of cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

On the basis of the common evaluation of the current international situation by the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states, Oskar Fischer and Frigyes Puja discussed further measures for implementing the proposals made in the Warsaw declaration and in the communique of the recent foreign ministers' meeting.

Both sides supported the USSR's position on solving the problem of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe at the talks with the United States in Geneva at the same time as and in close conjunction with forward based U.S. nuclear weapons.

The ministers underlined that the GDR and Hungary would continue unswervingly their constructive efforts at the Madrid CSCE meeting to bring about agreements which promote the consolidation of detente and security and the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe. Once again they took the view that an agreement must be reached at the Madrid meeting on the early convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The talks between the two foreign ministers were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. They confirmed afresh their full agreement in all topics discussed.

DER SPIEGEL COMMENT ON TALKS VIEWED AS 'INVENTION'

LD091838 Hamburg DPA in German 1542 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] East Berlin, 9 Dec (DPA)--The GDR Foreign Ministry has described reports in DER SPIEGEL that the GDR is considering forcing the Federal Government into new talks by allowing pensioners to travel to the Federal Republic only in exceptional cases as "pure invention."

In reponse to a DPA inquiry a GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that "the GDR has no intention of reacting to speculation and rumors in the West German media. Moreover, these reports are pure invention."

Last Sunday the Federal Government rejected the DER SPIEGEL report as speculation.

SECURITY ORGANS ARREST FRG CITIZEN FOR ESPIONAGE

LD092150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN)--FRG citizen Udo H. was caught red-handed and detained by the GDR security organs on 6 December for actively engaging in espionage against the GDR. The agent was acting on behalf of an FRG secret service.

Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

NVA, CSSR ARMY DELEGATIONS HOLD MEETING

DW101207 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1855 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Delegations of the Political Main Administrations of the GDR National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army today held a working meeting in Karlovy Vary. The delegations were headed by the deputy [defense] minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, and by the chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Col Gen Antonin Brabec. At this meeting experiences were exchanged concerning the political activities in the two fraternal armies. The meeting was intended to deepen the brotherhood in arms and to further strengthen the socialist military coalition.

MIELKE WARNS OF INTERNATIONAL ANTISOCIALIST FORCES

LD081921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 8 Dec (ADN)--Army Gen Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security, today spoke on current questions of SED security policy and the tasks of the workers militia units in the 1981-85 training period. He was addressing meritorious members of the militia units and party and state officials of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk.

He emphasized that the further successful pursuit of the party's policy, directed toward the welfare of the people, will continue to require the all-round strengthening and consolidation of worker-peasant power and the reliable protection of socialist gains. These are the crucial conditions for securing peace and creating favorable external conditions for the development of any advanced socialist society.

He pointed out that the peace-endangering, antisocialist plans and machinations of the most reactionary imperialist circles, particularly of the United States and NATO, have considerably aggravated the international situation. "Their confrontation course, the pursuit of military superiority, the continue interference in the internal affairs of other states and the greatly increased attacks against socialism have led to growing dangers to peace, socialism and social progress worldwide. In this tense situation supreme vigilance is called for. Everything must be done to strengthen national defense and consolidate order and security in all social domains. That also increases the responsibility of the workers militia units for protecting the socialist fatherland and guaranteeing the security of the GDR as a state. We will never allow imperialism to gain military superiority. As a member of the community of socialist states, the GDR will at all times prove itself a pillar of peace and security."

He emphasized the great importance of the recent meeting of Warsaw Pact state leaders in Moscow for the consistent continuation of their policy of peace, detente and disarmament and the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. "The socialist states will resolutely thwart all attempts by imperialist and other reactionary circles to damage the position of the socialist states, the developing countries and the national liberation movement."

In an address to Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the participants at the meeting affirmed their loyalty to the party of the working class. They said that they would, by high performance in production and a high state of combat preparedness, comprehensively strengthen and reliably protect their socialist fatherland.

BRIEFS

MICROELECTRONICS IN MINING--On a long-term basis the use of microelectronically controlled installations and machines is under preparation in the GDR for all brown-coal open-pit mines. The miners of the Welzow-Sued mine are currently testing a minicomputer for the control of the 60-meter overburden conveyor bridge. With respect to these technical innovations the Cottbus high-voltage installations plant in concert with the (Tagraf) heavy machine-building combine as well as designing institutes in Grossweissen and Berlin earn special merits. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1803 GMT 7 Dec 80 DW]

BENKE ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

LD092058 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 7 Dec (MTI)--Valeria Benke, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party delegation, spoke at the 24th congress of the Austrian Communist Party on Sunday, the second day of the session.

Conveying the greetings of the Hungarian party, the member of the HSWP Political Committee and editor-in-chief of the party periodical TARSADALMI SZEMLE [SOCIAL REVIEW] said: "The Hungarian communists highly evaluate the Austrian comrades' endeavours for finding answers to new questions that have cropped up in Austria's social development, for streamlining their activities, for consolidating their ranks and for developing their cooperation policy. We know and respect the internationalist stand of the Austrian Communist Party on the international situation and the state of the communist and working class movement. We respect its principled stand for the cause of socialism and against every anti-communist slander campaign."

Turning to the international situation, Valeria Benke established that it concurrently has the elements of detente and tension. She went on to say: The role of our alliance system is fundamentally important both for detente and for preserving international balance of peace. The efforts of the fraternal parties to solve the problems of their countries, to further develop and safeguard the achievements of socialism, as well as their mutual solidarity at once serve their national and international interests and defend peace. This is manifest also from the declaration issued by the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on December 5.

The coordinated policy of the socialist countries is aimed at rendering peace lasting, at thwarting the danger of a thermo-nuclear world war, and at ending armaments race. In this respect the socialist countries count on the cooperation of responsible West European political leaders—including those of Austria--who contributed to the organization of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and who have since taken a stand for the continuation of detente, emphasized Valeria Benke.

Returns Home

LD092102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Hungarian party delegation led by Valeria Benke, Politburo member, which took part in the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party, has arrived home.

MSZMP GREETS SPAIN'S DOLORES IBARRURI

LD100048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to Dolores Ibarruri. The president of the Spanish Communist Party is 85.

MTI HOLDS PRECONGRESS INTERVIEW WITH SZOT SECRETARY

LD091942 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 8 Dec (MTI)--The 24th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions is to convene this week-end, with representatives of 4.5 million organized workers from 19 trades to discuss tasks for the next five years. On that occasion, Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), has given a statement to the MTI correspondent:

"The place and role of the Hungarian Trade Unions is well-regulated politically and legally alike. They are granted by the labour code a range of rights (e.g. those of comment, taking stands, control, representation, veto) enabling them to fulfill their essential mission in building society, consolidating the workers' power, and safeguarding and representing the workers' interests.

"The trade unions are independent organizational units," he continued. "This means no political independence or neutrality, since they bear in mind the interests of the working class and engage in politics in the workers' interests."

The SZOT secretary stressed: "As for the basic social goals, the relationship between the state and the trade unions is marked by an identity of views and interests. However, this is not to say that their approach to various issues is utterly identical. The state and trade union leaders shape their opinions jointly on every relevant, workers-related question, such as the living standard policy, living conditions, and so on. The trade unions' proposals and comments are always required by the guiding state authorities, the government and the ministries.

"There is today no workplace in Hungary where wages can be raised, premiums, other financial and social-welfare benefits or moral recognition extended nor proposed without consent from the local steward. The same applies to decision-making on every issue concerning a big proportion of workers."

Next Ferenc Solyom pointed out: "In the present stage of social development, too, it is necessary to safeguard and represent the workers' interests. That double duty lies with the trade unions."

"The representation area has undergone a steady development in recent times--something also manifest in the improvement of partnership contacts. SZOT and the government meet twice a year to confer about questions related to the elaboration of the annual plan and control over the course of execution. The ministry and branch trade union leaders hold discussions every three months, while the company managers and the local trade union committees meet even more frequently to deal with daily problems affecting workers."

Ferenc Solyom also spoke about the increasing role of workers in company decision-making: "By now, there has merged a uniform practice of workers' participation in making decisions on company level and in the management of production. Steward bodies have been formed, combining the elements of direct and representative democracy. These provide greater scope for the workers' involvement in discussing issues concerning them and in shaping related views and stands. Collectively and indirectly, too, the workers exercise their rights in forums of workshop democracy, including group conferences, socialist brigade leaders' conferences and trade union membership meetings," concluded his statement SZOT Secretary Ferenc Solyom.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE APPROVES DEFENSE, INTERIOR BUDGETS

LD100002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The National Assembly's defense committee has debated and adopted next year's budget plans of the Ministries of Defense and Interior and the draft bill on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The two ministries' budget plans were submitted by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, and Police Brig Gen Antal Pal, deputy minister of the interior.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO RESPOND TO TASS FOR ITS REPORTING

LD091728 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] In Warsaw the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a formal "demarche" to the Soviet agency TASS. The Poles do not appreciate the fact that TASS had reported news of counterrevolutionary incidents in Poland. Responsible Polish representatives, who wish to settle their problems themselves, do not want oil poured on the fire.

APPROVAL FOR CPCZ DELEGATION'S MOSCOW ACTIVITY NOTED

LD091850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium yesterday approved the activity of the Czechoslovak delegation at the recent Moscow meeting of party and state activists of the Warsaw Pact member states. The conviction was expressed that the PZPR, the working class and the Polish people will overcome the political and eocnomic crisis in their country and that Poland will remain a permanent link in the socialist community. In these efforts, Poland can count on our fraternal solidarity and support, writes CTK, reporting on the course of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium session.

U.S. RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT MOVE TO EUROPE REPORTED

LD100450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that it is to send to Europe within the next few hours four aircraft with electronic radar equipment for early warning and control. These aircraft will be stationed at one of the U.S. bases in the FRG. The Americans sent similar aircraft to Saudi Arabia after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran conflict.

AUTHORITIES SEEK 'TRUCE' WITH TU UNTIL CHRISTMAS

LD091259 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Pol Mathil article: "If the USSR Intervened in Poland, its Intervention Would Be 'Lawful'"]

[Text] The alarm signal is flashing in Warsaw 100 days after the signing of the Gdansk agreements. Communist Party spokesman Jozef Klasa's statements on the circumstances ("the socialist state in danger") in which the Polish party could seek "aid" from the USSR, and the simultaneous warnings addressed to the population and above all to Solidarity by the Central Committee and by the Defense Council herald a new phase in the development of the situation. Indeed, they officially introduce the Polish and Soviet armies as authentic and lawful factors in seeking first a political and second a military solution to the crisis taking place in Poland.

This operation, which constitutes a kind of ultimatum to the population, was openly announced by the party Central Committee's last plenum. First, by the appointment of former police chief General Moczar to the Politburo and Moczar's announcement of imminent score-settling with the dissidents, and then by two noticeable positions expressed during the discussions.

For instance, Vice Defense Minister Baryla stated that "destabilization, anarchy and chaos are a threat to the country's defense," in face of which "no soldier can remain indifferent." In addition, Internal Affairs Minister Milecki [both titles as published] indicated that his officials will defend socialist Poland together with "our comrades in arms, soldiers of the Polish Army, with whose command we are in constant contact at all levels. . . ."

The moment must be considered very serious for Mr Brzezinski, after issuing repeated warnings against a Soviet intervention, to decide to appeal to the Poles to show moderation and, implicitly, to respect international settlements, in other words to the spheres of influence. [paragraph continues]

In addition, according to reliable sources, the Nine's recent summit in Luxembourg agreed that the situation is extremely grave and that it could reach a critical point around 15 December. We have received confirmation of this from Warsaw itself, where very reliable sources have informed us that the Polish authorities have just asked Solidarity's leaders to avoid any tension in the next few days, notably proposing, through the official trade union, a truce until Christmas.

The aim is to create a strong-enough psychological shock in the country to end the people's pressure in the sphere of immediate demands, above all regarding fundamental political reforms which are less and less acceptable to the USSR.

However, the most delicate aspect of this operation is to be found elsewhere. It is the a pirori legalization of all kinds of political interference. In this connection Mr Klasa's clever and carefully weighed statement leaves no room for any doubt. Should it prove necessary, there will not be interference, still less foreign invasion, but lawful aid, not imposed by force as in Hungary in 1956 or in Czechoslovakia in 1968 against the wishes of lawful governments but given upon an official request and announced in good time by the authorities recognized by the population and even by Solidarity and the Church, which have signed agreements and joint communiques with those authorities.

Of course, at present this is a political and psychological operation. However, it does create a new context: Anything which now happens in Poland, even the worst, will remain entirely lawful and will completely respect Polish sovereignty.

'SOURCE' WARNS AGAINST CONTINUING 'PRESSURES'

LD091223 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 Dec 80 p 3

[Claude de Groulart dispatch: "For Us To Appeal to Moscow..."]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 4 December--"Poland is being tested in the eyes of both Eastern and Western Europe.... Our friends are leaving us free to find our own solutions to our problems but they are pressing us to implement those solutions. Their anxiety is real, and we should take it into account. Of course, the Central Committee's appeal is a strong one, but if it strikes you as 'conservative' it is precisely because it aims to conserve the fundamental achievement confirmed by the party plenum, namely the party's use of dialogue and of a 'political' approach to the present problems in preference to 'administrative practices' which we will try to reduce to a minimum. However, it is urgent to state clearly that the party, while not reneging on any of its pledges, ho longer intends to be subjected to successive pressures."

In addition to this "explanation" of an initiative which surprised all local observers and was given to us by a very highly-placed source, there is an element which will perpetuate a considerable amount of skepticism: the simultaneous issuing of the two appeals, by the Central Committee and the military, is explained by the fact that the latter very recently met with its Warsaw Pact counterparts. This is a coincidence (this word was used), since the meeting in question was described as "routine" by our interlocutor.

Therefore, this interlocutor added, although it might seem paradoxical to denounce the strikes at a time when they seem to have ended, you must remember that Solidarity has merely called a "truce" in this sphere. What we are expecting from Walesa and his friends is for them to agree to have detailed discussions with the authorities on the country's fundamental economic problems and that they should stop demagogically attributing all the present difficulties to us. Furthermore, the words "political crisis" relate to irresponsible statements by some dissidents who do not always speak the same language when addressing you Western journalists as they do when talking to their Polish audiences.

Nonetheless, the officials are trying to be reassuring in the conclusion, even when it contains grim aspects.

"We have not exhausted the capital of confidence which we enjoy among our friends. Our concern for an open policy has not been reduced and we will give a new and spectacular (?) proof of this in the next few days. If, unfortunately, today's constructive approach were to meet with no response, we would unfortunately have to alter it; but, even if that is necessary, we are big enough to do it ourselves."

BARYLA SUPPORTS 'SOCIALIST RENEWAL PROCESS' AT PLENUM

AU091805 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Dec 80 p 6

[Speech delivered by Lieut Gen Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee member, vice minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, at the 1 December PZPR Central Committee plenum]

[Text] The state of continuing social tensions, the endless stream of social claims, the weakening social discipline and the phenomena of dissolution and anarchy are very perturbing. They are destructive phenomena. Without a political and psychological balance it is impossible to recover rhythm and balance in the economy and normal activity in all state institutions. In connection with this the present plenary session is highly important. While concentrating attention on accountability issues, not all party members are aware of the earnestness of the situation, of the acuteness of the class struggle against anticommunist forces and of the orientation contradictory to our national interests.

The sixth Central Committee plenum traced correct lines for activity and indicated many reasonable solutions. In a relatively short time--in the 2 months since the plenum--the party leadership, despite very difficult conditions for its activity, adopted many important decisions and resolved many weighty problems. Undoubtedly, those are achievements that must be appreciated and must be consolidated even more, because the sixth plenum seems not to be fully capitalized on politically. The character of party and propaganda activity in various fields was not sufficiently aggressive. Hence the conclusion that the plenum can only meet the hopes pinned on it by the party and the entire public when it inspires all communists to resolute and aggressive activities.

We are disturbed that many party organizations seem to have lost feeling for the historical and political reasons, as if ashamed, intimidated and helpless. This state of affairs is unacceptable over the long run because not all the party, and not all its ideological principles have deserved stern public censure, although all of us are in its pillory. A dissonance between socialist theory and practice in various spheres of life encumbered the party's good reputation for several years. It must be consistently eliminated. At the same time it is necessary to purify the atmosphere around the party, to boldly defend honest people against slanderous attacks, in particular not to allow them to be pressured and to be terrorized morally.

The Polish Army genuinely and sincerely supports the process of socialist renewal undertaken by the party. As a people's army, it appreciates and values the substance of socialist democracy. Implementation of those ideals has now been endangered by the unstable situation. Democracy can develop only under conditions of an internally stable and normally functioning socialist state. Attempts to disturb its functions jeopardize the process of democratization.

In the defense of the principles of socialism, in the polemics with its adversaries, an important role belongs to social sciences. Here, comrades, the question arises: How should one interpret the attempts to remove Marxist philosophy and the principles of political science from the curricula of higher schools? What is the opinion of professors who belong to the party and who were trained and developed under the conditions of People's Poland? One more question: How did such an important means in the political struggle as mass media happen to slip to a position hampering the party from pursuing its correct propaganda line?

In the armed forces we have used the period between the sixth and the seventh plenums efficiently, invigorating even more the activity of party echelons and organizations and our military propaganda means, particularly in the ideological struggle. We in the army do not complain about the lack of a program, because the decisions of the sixth and then of the seventh plenum have defined lines, have laid groundwork for effective activity and have provided ammunition indispensable to the political struggle.

In the climate of that activity our party ranks are systematically growing. Young soldiers, mainly workers and peasants, are joining them. The intensive process of the ideological rearmament of aktivs and all party members is continuing.

Like every year, young selectees joined us in the autumn. They constitute the main body in our party organizations. The professional staff performs appropriate educational tasks among them.

Our ideological and political activities help comprehensively improve the armed forces as the main link in the country's defense. We are particularly sensitive to this issue. We are aware that instability in the socialist state and in its economy, anarchy, chaos and arbitrariness may create a counterrevolutionary danger, may jeopardize the country's defense ability. No soldier can be indifferent about such phenomena.

It is not a secret that the situation in Poland may effect East-West relations. The intensified intelligence activity of NATO staffs, as well as the invigorated moves of revisionist and revanchist forces and subversive imperialist centers have already been noted. This is the significance of the activity of both the foreign forces opposing our system and those intent on dismantling our state from inside. It is our principled duty to unmask those forces and to oppose their harmful activity.

The Polish People's Army is an integral part of our socialist state, it is its defense link. We share all basic issues concerning the people's life and all their problems. I would like to emphasize that in the army we have had a specific system of guarantees that protected us against distortions and allowed us to maintain good Marxist-Leninist ideological conditions. A substantial share in consolidating those guarantees belonged to Comrade Stanislaw Kania, who for many years, on behalf of the party leadership, exerted control over party political work in the army. As a result, the fundamental values of decisive importance for the strength of the army have not been affected in the present period, one that is extremely difficult for the country. On the contrary, we have been constantly strengthening our army, its moral and political cohesion and discipline. We have been improving training, ideological education, the organization and command system and combat preparedness. We are implementing our patriotic and internationalist tasks within the coalition defense system of the Warsaw Pact, in comradery-in-arms with the Soviet Army and other socialist armies.

Our armed forces were and are an important link in people's rule. We regard the destinies of the state with a feeling of high responsibility. The soldiers of our armed forces will loyally and reliably guard the socialist state won and built under our party's guidance. Anarchy will not prevail.

While participating in efforts to overcome the crisis that is continuing in our country, commanders and all soldiers, particularly party members, have redoubled energies to maintain the army's high combat preparedness. This is every Pole's concern. We must constantly instill this truth in the public and disseminate it in all circles, particularly among youth. It is also a patriotic duty of public and trade union organizations. We find that all trade unions, both the branch unions and Solidarity, can cooperate with us in a constructive manner in this. We must tighten the bond between military and civilian echelons and party organizations, primarily in our practical daily work. We will also improve cooperation with the organs of the citizens' militia and the security services carrying out the responsible duty of safeguarding internal order. We always bear in mind, and at difficult moments, we particularly count on the experience of and cooperation with combatants, peacetime veterans and soldiers in the reserve.

PARTY, MILITARY, PLANT SESSIONS ON PLENUM DECISIONS

LD100644 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--The party's programme, resulting from the 7th PUWP CC plenum, is the subject of debates at party sessions and meetings across Poland in professional and social circles. The participants in these meetings are of the opinion that the consolidation of the leading role of the party in the society and the growth of its inner strength is the basic condition for overcoming the present crisis and guaranteeing a socialist character for the process of renewal. They come out in support of an active continuation of the process of renewal, agreement between and unity of all patriotic forces in solving social and economic problems. The major task currently, the participants in the meetings say, is resuming a normal work rhythm and better exploitation of the country's production capacity. The meetings of this kind are taking place in Lodz, Katowice, Pila, Piotrkow and Opole.

The realization of the decisions of the 7th PUWP CC plenum is the subject of the greatest interest for soldiers of the Polish People's Army. They support the PUWP CC resolutions not only in words, but also by concrete effort, meeting halfway the decisions of the recent session of the Ministry of National Defence Military Council.

Party sessions took place today in central institutions of the ministry, units of the Air Defence Forces, the Border Guard Forces, in the Academy of the General Staff, the Political Academy and the Medical Academy.

The meetings, which concentrate on the content of the 7th PUWP CC plenum, are being held in rural communities in the Sieradz Voivodship. The lack of stability in social life is received by the rural population with deep concern over the future of Poland. Concrete motions are put forward to influence the improvement of economic life in the rural areas and to increase agricultural production.

The discussion at a session of the party active in the Iskra ball bearings factory in Kielce concentrated on the problem of the party's regaining the trust of the working class and heaving [as received] Poland out of economic crisis. It is necessary, the activists said, to put the 7th plenum resolutions in practice as quickly as possible. The only way is through work. The factory is going through troubles with material, cooperation and tools, but maintaining a proper production rhythm despite all this will be the best contribution Iskra can make to overcoming the economic crisis.

Another subject was the need to unite all patriotic forces round the cause of renewal. It was said that this is the basic guarantee of stability--something Poland needs very much at the moment. The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution in which they appeal to all working people to unite forces and create guarantees which would not allow the present deformations to repeat themselves.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES FOOD SUPPLIES, POWER INDUSTRY

LD092014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Here is a report from today's meeting of the Politburo. After the meeting Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary met a group of journalists. He informed us about the meeting. The first part of the meeting was held jointly with the Democratic Party Central Committee Presidium. A joint policy for services and small-scale production were discussed.

In the second part of the meeting the Politburo dealt with problems concerning market supply in December and over the Christmas period. Next the energy situation of the country was discussed. The most important decisions concerning a joint stand of the PZPR and SD leadership on services and small-scale production will be published in the next few days in a special statement.

However, I can inform you that at today's meeting strong support was expressed for the broad development of handicrafts and small-scale production, particularly for handicraft services, individual and cooperative alike.

In the present situation services have two important tasks to fulfill: meeting social requirements and at the same time creating jobs for people who otherwise could not find employment due to reduction in investments. Naturally, on transferring from industrial or administrative work to services all previously gained benefits such as pensions will be secured. At the same time special privileges will be introduced for those handicraft enterprises which intend to train pupils in a given profession. Also, the role and competence of handicrafts self-management should be considerably increased.

In recent years a substantial development of handicrafts and small-scale production has been noted but not as great as was expected and much too small in relations to requirements. Also the development of services and small-scale production should be closely coordinated with the entire national economy because of the proper supply of raw materials, machinery and installations, a stable tax policy which will ensure development, and opportunities for investments and credits.

It has been decided that the program for the development of services for 1981-85 should be prepared and that it should enter the general plan for the next 5-year plan. It is expected that in the next few years expenditures for services will increase to Z60-70 billion per annum. Here it should be added that the most dynamic development should take place, first of all, in the so-called basic living services such as housing, automotive, household, laundry, and services for rural areas and agriculture. Also tourist and recreation services, health protection, transportation and telecommunication services should be developed.

It is very important to bring services closer to the consumers. This includes the construction of service centers in new housing divisions and in villages.

In conclusion of this necessarily brief review of matters discussed by the Politburo and the Presidium of the SD Central Committee, I would add that it has also been suggested to reduce limits on services for state institutions.

Today's meeting was the second important event in the field of interparty cooperation since the preparation of a joint stand by the POlitburo and the ZSL authorities on agriculture, in solving the most important matters of the country.

This cooperation will be developed.

Now a short report on the second part of today's session of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee. Two problems were discussed. As I said the first one is the supplies for the market in December--and what is most important to the majority of our listeners, for the period just before the the holiday.

It transpires from a report made by Minister Adam Kowalik that the situation is very difficult, although great efforts are being made to improve it. In general, the supplies will at least be at the level as the same period last year. Now some concrete data concerning what we shall have more of and what we shall have less of.

There will be the same amount of meat and meat products as last year but there will be fewer meat products of higher quality and more poultry. There will be the same quantity as last year of the traditional carp, namely about 10,000 tons including 2,500 tons of imported carp. As far as other fish is concerned there will be less herring, but this will be compensated by a greater supply of other sea fish. I am not sure if this will satisfy all our gourmets. On the other hand, there will be less candy and chocolate confectionery, citrus fruit and hard cheeses but more vegetables fats, groats, flour products, lard--mostly imported--pastry and other sweetmeats. The supply of delicacies will be similar to last year.

It was decided to ensure a uniform supply of all these products to all regions of the country.

The last group of problems discussed at today's session of the Politburo concerned the power industry. It transpires from a report made during the session that there is a certain improvement as compared with the situation in November last year. Nevertheless the situation is difficult. There is still a shortfall in power supplies; it is smaller but it still exists. There is also a need to increase coal supplies in particular because of the decrease in stocks. They will amount to 2.9 million tons, but this is about 400,000 tons short.

The situation as regards lignite stocks is more satisfactory. There is no shortage of this important raw material. On the other hand, we must stock a greater quantity of mazut--used as you probably know as fuel for emergency power units in particularly difficult periods.

Other problems discussed today within this group of problems were the necessity to improve the power supply management so that, among other things, cuts can be averted in raw materials industry; the problems of town heating were also touched upon and concrete decisions to improve it were taken, along with recommendations to carry out urgently needed overhauls since heat losses are very great here. It can be seen in all towns that a great deal of hot water is wasted, hence those geysers of steam coming from the sewers' ventilation holes.

The general situation in the power industry is difficult but it was stressed that there is a great activeness and selfless commitment on the part of all services maintaining appliances in operation and supplying them with fuel.

DIFFICULTIES IN POWER INDUSTRY, SUPPLIES OUTLINED

LD091910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Throughout the country work is continuing in an atmosphere of calm in plants of various branches of the national economy. Many workforces are struggling with problems connected primarily with the supply of raw materials and semifinished products. The power industry is going through particularly difficult days. The frosts have caused a rapid rise in the demand for electricity which is estimated at over 20,000 MW. Power plants have at their disposal at the present time not quite 19,000 MW. This means a power deficit, which on some days even reaches 3,000 MW. This situation is partly caused by the unfinished overhaul campaign, which is almost 1 month behind schedule.

Many power stations also have insufficient coal. Some power stations are using their reserve stocks, which are getting dangerously low.

GLAZUR RECALLED; FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL APPOINTED

LD091832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Adam Glazur from the post of chief inspector of power economy. The chairman of the Council of Ministers, by a motion of the minister of foreign affairs, appointed Jozef Wiejacz, MA, [Director of Studies and Programming Department],undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Wiejacz Profiled

LD092110 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--At the motion of the foreign minister, Poland's chairman of the Council of Ministers has called Jozef Wiejacz to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Jozef Wiejacz was born in 1933 at Jedrzejow to a working class family. He earned the degree of master of arts in the history of international relations.

Since 1954 he has been working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He held the posts of attache at the Polish Embassy in Ankara and Tehran (1957-1969), 1st secretary of the Polish Embassy in Oslo (1962-1968) and minister plenipotentiary at the Polish Embassy in Washington (1973-1977). He has held various posts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where recently he headed the Department of Studies and Programming.

He is a PUWP member.

STATISTICAL OFFICE PROMISES TO 'RESTORE CREDIBILITY'

LD092120 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--At his meeting with journalists today, chairman of the Main Statistical Office (GUS) Prof Wieslaw Sadowski declared that GUS had drawn conclusions from the past practice of limiting the circle of receivers of statistical publications, of concealing certain data and presenting incomplete information, and promised to restore credibility to statistics.

GUS is already now introducing the indispensable corrections in its information. It has started to include in its yearbooks, bulletins and other publications all the important data interesting the society and concerning the living conditions, prices, cost of living, market supplies, consumption, health protection, credits for the population, accidents at work, outlays on work safety, benefits, pensions etc, which used to be skipped over previously.

The programme of improving statistical information drawn up recently envisages also the betterment of the quality and reliability of statistics through the application of advanced methods of data gathering and processing.

GUS is fully aware, however, of the difficulty in presenting fully objective data, equally convincing for everybody. This is directly related to the use of various inaccurate indicators in the Polish economy, which should be eliminated in the process of economic reform. A statistical average can well be misleading in spite of the good faith of those who are making the calculations that is why GUS intends to publish more cross-sectional information showing a studied phenomenon in its different aspects.

SABOTAGE INTERRUPTS PRODUCTION AT JAWORZNO MINE

LD091826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Shocking news has come from Silesia. According to the voivodship command of the civic militia in Katowice, there was a break in coal extraction at the Jaworzno mine between 0600 and 0800 yesterday. It was caused by disengagement of three sets of coal trolleys. The shackle bolts linking individual trolleys had been scattered in nearby shafts.

The circumstances indicate a deliberate act. It must be emphasized that on the previous day only repair and maintenance services worked in the mine. The civic militia and prosecutors office are conducting an investigation.

TRYBUNA LUDU QUERIES PRACTICALITY OF KOR PROGRAM

LD041540 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP)--The PUWP organ TRYBUNA LUDU carries today a lengthy article polemizing with the programme of the KOR social defense committee as presented by its leader Jacek Kuron.

Excerpts: "What consequences would be brought upon Poland by the realization of Jacek Kuron's objectives publicized in the emigree and home-illegal press and calling for "disintegration of the regime?" The "weaker is the regime and incapable of adjusting its policy to the situation, the more radical will the democratic movement grow. To radicalize means in this case to turn straight against the authority, against its political structures."

"Hence it is already not just some vague theorizing about the role of "self-management" in Poland or about the "defense of interests" of the working class but open dissemination of slogans calling for struggle against the authorities, against their "political structures," that is, against the PUWP whose leading role in the state is guaranteed in the constitution and which has been acknowledged by "Solidarity" members in the annex to their statute. This makes [up] the substantial political content of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie accords. Mr Kuron, who would like to hold a licence for defending all the laws and the constitution, does not apparently want to hear about it.

"What Kuron has advocated in his programmatic 'what next?' comes down in the part dealing with Poland's international position to questioning the reality of the late 20th century Europe; to a mirage about it being allegedly possible to dictate to a mighty world superpower--which besides is our neighbour--any postulates "for today," "for tomorrow" or "for the day after tomorrow." "An overwhelming majority of the 35 million Poles discards the possibility of taking this adventurous collision course. The criterion of the responsible, civic attitude today is a constructive approach to the party programme that is being supported by the healthy, patriotic part of the society which aims at leading Poland out of the crisis and restoring stability to the nation.

"It is expected not only by the Polish nation but also Europe, concerned about the fate of detente and the East-West dialogue in which Poland has always played an active part," wound up the party daily in conclusions.

SOLIDARITY USING STRIKES AS 'POLITICAL WEAPON'

LD011534 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the situation in the country, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that a correspondent of the U.S. newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL hit the nail on the head when he noted that many members of Solidarity wish to use strikes as a political weapon. The paper writes: The strikes which continue all the time and begin like avalanches in various regions of the country are aimed at forcing the state apparatus to satisfy political demands. Among the leaders of the new trade unions, influence is wielded by people who view these unions as an instrument of political struggle for ends which have nothing in common with the normal sphere of activity of the trade union movement. These ends, frankly speaking, go far beyond the limits drawn by the Gdansk agreement.

Quoting the London FINANCIAL TIMES, that the Polish economy is entering a state of "complete collapse", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: Is the seriousness of the situation finally being realized by people who evidently do not yet recognize the true interests of the working class? "Much, however, testifies to the fact that the overwhelming majority of the working class realizes well its needs and its genuine aspirations," concludes the paper.

SOLIDARITY 'APOLITICAL,' SAYS DELEGATE IN MADRID

LD100620 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 9 Dec (PAP)--Delegates of the Polish "Solidarity" trade union, who on their way home from Latin America stopped over in Madrid at the invitation of Union Sindical Obrera trade union organization, took part in a news conference organized today at USO headquarters in Madrid.

"Solidarity" delegates presented the character of the newly formed Polish trade union organization, stressing its apolitical nature. "We act as a legal organization, in accordance with the constitution and under agreement with the authorities," stated the delegates.

The Polish trade unionists spoke critically about the Western press campaign telling about increasing tension in connection with the situation in Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES GORZOW SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL

LD011518 Hamburg DPA in German 1424 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 1 Dec (DPA)--To the sound of heated discussions about the future course of the party and urgent warnings from neighboring communist countries the PZPR Central Committee met this afternoon in Warsaw for its eagerly awaited seventh plenary session. The session will last at least 2 days.

The party organ TRYBUNA LUDU today criticized the attitude taken by the chairman of the regional Solidarity department in Landsberg, (Gorzow), Tadeusz Kolodziejski. At a meeting of the peoples council of the voivodship, Kolodziejski is said to have questioned the election regulations for the Polish parliament and the regional people's representations and to have described himself as spokesman for the majority of the region's workers.

The party paper wrote that in reality Kolodziejski had acted on his own behalf or at the most, on behalf of a small group. His conduct contradicted Solidarity's statutes. The trade union is to represent the workers' interests and not to "interfere in the structure of the statute and in out-and-out political affairs."

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION, MINE WORKERS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD092150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] An agreement was signed in Strzelin, Wroclaw Voivodship, between a government commission and the interfactory workers commission of ore mining enterprises. It covers 55 demands put forward by workers which deal with basic production, welfare, pay, organizational and staff problems.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS, HORTICULTURE WORKERS UNIONS REGISTERED

LD100422 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--The voivodship court in Warsaw registered two more new trade unions: the Independent Self-Governed Union of Chimney Sweeps and the Independent Self-Governed Union of Workers of Horticultural and Apicultural Cooperatives, both of them nationwide organizations.

The number of newly registered trade unions has thus reached 47.

INDUSTRIAL TU LEADER ON MEETING WITH JUSTICE MINISTER

LD092342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of the Coordinating Committee of industrial trade unions was held in Warsaw today. Chairman of the committee Albin Szyszka reported on his talks with Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia concerning a definitive and formal definition of the legal statutes of industrial trade unions and also reported on the visit by a delegation of the trade union movement to Prague paid at the invitation of the WFTU.

PAP INTERVIEWS DRAFT TU LAW TEAM MEMBER

LD092130 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--The first stage of works on the new trade unions law has come to an end. The 35-man team called up by the Council of State has agreed on the details of the law's provisons, shortly to be presented to broad public opinion. The head of the team, Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, told a PAP journalist about the main proposed solutions.

Among the currently-prepared normative acts, the trade unions law is of the most basic importance and, at the same time, the most difficult and complicated. This mainly results from the innovation character of the solutions contained in the future law as compared to the present arrangement, based on the principle of homogeneity of the trade unions.

A joint document has been worked out. It is the result of an agreement between the viewpoints of various trade unions. There are various kinds of people in the team. It consists of twelve Solidarity representatives, five branch union men, as well as people representing various scientific fields and social and union practice.

The main aims of the future law include the definition of the legal foundations for the activity of the trade unions as an authentic representation of the working population, whose main job is to protect the rights and interests of employees. The law should guarantee full freedom of establishing trade unions and for their activity, realized in accord with system principles set out in the constitution. The law's provisions stress the leading role of the PUWP, fulfilled within the state bodies' constitutional competence. Another important thing is giving the trade unions power enabling them to protect employees' rights effectively.

The law should define the rights and duties of the trade unions in the spheres of opinion-giving, coming out with initiatives and social control. Working out the provisions, we went away from the to-date concept of the unions co-deciding, which in effect led to the obliteration of the limits of responsibility between the administration and the unions.

The fundamental thing in the future law is to define an equal right, partnerly model of relations between the administration and the trade unions and to provide the unions with guarantees that their voice will count. One of the most difficult tasks for our team was the subject of solving collective conflicts and--in this connection--the right to strike. Standing on the ground of giving employees a full right to strike we have concluded that it should be treated as a last resort. Thence the strong accent on conciliation, which also provides for appealing to a new instance: a social mediation institution, operating by labour and social security courts and by the Supreme Court.

The law's provisions will be presented to the Council of State in the nearest future. Next, they will be submitted to public discussion, which ought to continue till the end of January, primarily in plants and trade unions. The results of this discussion will serve the team as a foundation for the draft trade unions law.

BRANCH TU GROUP TO ATTEND GDANSK MONUMENT CEREMONY

LD100414 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--The Consultative Commission of Poland's branch trade unions has formed a delegation for the ceremony of unveiling the shipyard workers' monument in Gdansk on December 16.

ZSMP BOARD DISCUSSES CURRENT CRISIS

LD091726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] met in Warsaw yesterday to discuss the participation of young people in overcoming the current crisis in Poland.

It was stated that the basic task of the ZSMP is to consistently settle accounts concerning past mistakes and to define as rapidly as possible a constructive program for the future. Profound criticism was made of the phenomenon of regarding the youth movement as an instrument, of the disappearance of the broad authenticity of the union, of the copying in everyday practice of models which are not always the best, and of the insufficient concern for individual social and professional youth milieus.

It was stressed that participation in the renewal process for all cells of the organizations acting under the ideological direction of the PZPR signifies an extension of cooperation with all forces working in the cause of democratization, on the basis of the social contract.

ZSMP members should support all the positive activity of Solidarity serving to protect professional interests and the dignity of working people. There also exists a need to use the good experiences of cooperation with the industrial trade unions.

The new qualitative-subjective role of young people in the country's life must be guaranteed by machinery enabling them to speak out on the topic of the general assumptions and directions of socioeconomic changes.

It was also stated that the rural organizations of the ZSMP should be guaranteed a far-reaching autonomy in their milieu and a decidely larger participation in the union's statutory authorities.

The Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth [FSZMP] should be open to every youth organization based on the same ideological and political principles. It was recognized as useful to convene the third extraordinary congress of the ZSMP at an early date.

GDANSK SHIPYARD EXPECTED TO MEET PLAN TARGETS

LD092106 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--There is every indication that the crew of Gdansk's Lenin shipyard will successfully meet the year's production plan targets which envisage the commission of 19 ships of a total of 168,750 dwt and 19 hulls totalling 153,650 dwt.

A reefer for Switzerland, a ro-ro vessel for Brazil and a general cargo carrier for Britain are among the last ships to be commissioned this year. Today two ships ordered by the Soviet Union completed their sea trial cruises in the Baltic and returned to Gdansk as the last vessels closing this year's plan of the Lenin shipyard.

The last two hulls of this year's plan, built for the Soviet Union and Pakistan, will be launched still before Christmas.

PARTY AKTIVS DISCUSS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Jagielski, Others Attend Sessions

LD092204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Party aktiv conferences are being held throughout the country to discuss Poland's political, social and economic situation. Conferences of this kind were held today in Lodz, Sieradz, Krakow, Pila and in the armed forces. Plenary sessions of the party voivodships committees in Rzeszow and Bielsko Biala discussed the most important problems facing the party. Three groups of matters predominated during many hours of open discussion. First, participants in these meetings considered new methods of the party's functioning in the altered circumstances. Speakers stressed the need for working out a concrete political and economic program and indicated the need for a more rapid and effective development of self-government. They said that a public discussion is taking place in the country and the party must not confine itself to saying that things could be better but must act, and act effectively, in all its organizations.

In reviewing the political situation, participants in the conferences stressed the need for the party to take the helm of the renewal movement. It was stated at the same time that lack of initiative on the part of many party activists is a worrying feature. They also criticized such phenomena of public life as bureaucratism and dilatoriness in dealing with citizens' affairs.

In their speeches participants in the conferences stressed that in many instances there is still action taking place in accordance with the principle: We cannot deal with this matter at our level. It was pointed out that many reserves and possibilities of increasing industrial, farm and construction output, and of improving supplies exist in many voivodships. We need a genuinely civic-minded initiative which can substantially reduce the difficulties Poland is experiencing. If all local and regional possibilities were exploited production potential would increase and more effective management would make it possible to solve many problems without any need to look to central authorities.

Finally, the speakers at the conferences indicated an urgent need for increased activeness on the part of party members. They stressed that many party organizations are no longer militantly active and that lack of action simply amounts to passing the initiative to those who represent antisocialist views.

Consideration was given, and this was expressed in many speeches, to ways of improving Poland's economic situation. Speakers mentioned delays in preparation of the most important bills such as the trade union act, the workers' self-government act and bills on the work of state enterprises. They also spoke about the need for doing away with legal acts which encourage people in bad management.

All speakers also stressed the fact that the party leadership is working under strong pressure from the membership and this should be regarded as something positive and a phenomenon in keeping with the spirit of renewal which prevails in Poland.

Members of the highest authorities took part in party aktiv conferences and plenums of party voivodship committees. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member, was present in Lodz; Emil Wojtaszek, deputy member of the Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, took part in the Bielsko Biala plenum; Jozef Tejchma, member of the Central Committee and minister of culture and art, attended in Krakow; and Jozef Czyrek, Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, attended in Rzeszow.

Jagielski on Government Program

LD092340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Party aktiv conferences were held yesterday in the voivodships of Lodz, Krakow, Pila, Sieradz and Wroclaw. Conferences were also held at the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense, air defense forces, border protection troops, and also at the general staff political and medical academies. Approbation for the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee resolutions was also expressed at party aktiv conferences in large workplaces including those at the Iskra works in Kielce and at the factory of open-cast mining equipment in Konin.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski took part in the Lodz conference; participants stated their agreement that the seventh plenum was a further important step toward renewal. But they pointed out that it is not progressing equally rapidly everywhere.

Speaking at the end of the conference, Mieczyslaw Jagielski stressed that the importance of the seventh Central Committee plenum consists above all in the fact that it confirmed and strengthened the line of socialist renewal of political life. A wide-ranging process of democratization was also initiated in the party and the trade union movement. This movement is being expressed in the rebirth of all kinds of self-government, a renaissance of the cooperative movement, a clear revitalization of the Sejm and people's councils.

In answer to the question of whether the government has a program of action to restore the normal rhythm of work and the gradual emergence of the economy from the crisis, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski said that such a program does exist and that efforts are being made to implement it consistently.

More on Jagielski Remarks

LD100408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The party's program of action resulting from the resolutions of the seventh plenum is the topic of conferences of party activists and meetings in various professional and social circles.

The need to restore a normal rhythm to the work and life of the nation and achieving political and social stabilization of the front of socialist renewal were spoken of yesterday at the voivodship conference of party activists in Lodz.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member of the Central Committee, who attended the conference, stressed that the significance of the seventh plenum resided primarily in its confirmation and strengthening of the line of socialist renewal of political life. This renewal creates the chance for a way out of the extraordinarly complicated political and economic situation the country has found itself in.

The party is currently gradually regaining its cohesion and strength. It is getting closer to society and its (?own) fundamental ideals. Further on in his speech, Mieczyslaw Jagielski stated that the process of democratization is taking a rapid and frequently spontaneous course. It is dominated by creative, constructive phenomena, which give rise to hope for the future. But besides this we are dealing with a lack of caution, with irresponsibility and impatience. Destructive forces are also joining in, acting from nonsocialist or pseudo-socialist positions, counting on chaos, social disquiet and anarchy.

This sort of attempt to frustrate socialist renewal must find ever stronger opposition. This is dictated by Poland's security and international alliances, interests and the developmental prospects connected with internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

NEW VOIVODSHIP PEOPLES COUNCILS CHAIRMEN ELECTED

LD092218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Voivodship people's councils held sessions today in Siedlce, Legnica and Ostroleka.

During the Legnica session, which dealt mainly with a review of the state of food and industrial goods supplies for the market, the councillors accepted the resignation of Stanislaw Cieslik from his job as chairman of the people's council. In a secret vote they elected from three candidates (Jan Kwakszyc), a private farmer and deputy chairman of the United Peasant Party Voivodship Committee in Legnica, to the post of council chairman. During the session of the voivodship People's Council in Ostroleka, Jerzy Smyczynski, the chairman, offered his resignation. In an open vote, Jan Krzyzowski, an economist and the director of the Ostroleka pulp and paper mill, was elected to replace him.

New Siedlce Council Chairman

LD092050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A review of the implementation of this year's plan for the development of the Siedlce Voivodship and also of implementation by the authorities of demands put forward by citizens was carried out today by the voivodship People's Council in Siedlce.

During the session Zofia Grzebisz-Nowicka, the present chairman of the council, resigned her post. Stanislaw Lewocik, agricultural engineer, a specialist working at the voivodship agricultural progress center and owner of a 4-hectare farm, was elected chairman of the council in a secret vote. Stanislaw Lewocik, a United Peasant Party activist, was one of three candidates.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH FRG MARKED

Czyrek on 'Positive' Relations

DW091003 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1820 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Warsaw correspondent Peter Gatter interview with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek in Warsaw--recorded in Polish with German translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] German-Polish history has never been uncomplicated. At times it was even terrible. Why is it that the Polish side decided nevertheless to sign the [1970 German-Polish] treaty?

[Answer] Naturally it was very important to Poland that all states, including the Federal Republic, recognize its postwar borders as fixed in Potsdam. Yet when we suggested the conclusion of a treaty on the normalization of our relations with the Federal Republic our intentions went much further. These two states in the heart of Europe are highly significant for European developments. Through their relationship they share in determining the climate in Europe in a basic way. What mattered to us was to attain for the two states the opportunity to contribute their share to the discontinuation of the cold war. By their treaty they were supposed to insure detente for the continent and to organize their relations in keeping with principles which deserve the label of good neighborliness. This was all the more important for our two countries and for Europe, but for this reason it was also all the more difficult because our relations had been so very burdened by history, by the aggression of the Third Reich against Poland, by the long night of occupation and by everything that has happened. What has happened between Poles and Germans must never recur. Being aware of its responsibility in this regard, Poland was prepared to initiate the process of understanding.

[Question] Now, 10 years later, what is the balance sheet of normalization?

[Answer] I believe that the balance sheet is unequivocally positive. Our relations during these 10 years cannot be compared with the state of affairs prior to 1970 or ever before. This is true for all fields. In the political field we have contacts ranging from the highest level to meetings of ministers down to regular consultations between experts. In the cultural field exchanges in the arts and sciences are being cultivated. In the economic field the Federal Republic is our most important Western trading partner. The familiarity with, and the understanding for, the partner country has grown in both countries, and this dialogue does not take place solely between state authorities. We have the German-Polish forum and other platforms for communicating. Viewing it from this angle, I consider the state of the dialogue unequivocally positive.

We cannot help but say, of course, that there are some flaws in the relations as well. There are quite a few problems which we have been unable to settle to date. Impediments to cooperation exist in some fields, for instance, in pension legislation or with respect to the consular agreement. There are differences in the interpretation of the treaty which prevent the full implementation of normalization in practical life. Yet, the balance sheet must be considered positive.

What we have so far failed to attain can only be a commitment for us not to slacken our efforts for the recognition of the borders, the implementation of the school textbook recommendations, the names of Polish cities, the settlement of the pension problems and to find solutions which will be in keeping with the spirit and letter of the treaty.

[Question] What is the treaty's significance for the future of detente in Europe?

[Answer] I believe that it is an important component of the favorable development in Europe indeed. The conference in Helsinki on security and cooperation would hardly have been conceivable without the treaties with the East. Poland is prepared to further enhance the dialogue and the cooperation with the Federal Republic jointly with all forces contributing toward detente and peace in Europe.

Brandt Comment on Ties

LD011654 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (PAP)--"The balance sheet (of the past accomplishments of the normalization process) is not bad", according to Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor who signed the treaty on the foundations of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG in 1970. "What we have achieved--not only in economic or scientific cooperation but also in human contacts--must be assessed favorably."

In an interview with the Warsaw youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH Willy Brandt also voiced his conviction that despite "such difficult international situation we can beyond any doubt maintain the heretofore accomplishments of our practical cooperation so that when the climate of international relations improves it can be further intensified."

Assessment of Relations

LD101022 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP)--A scientific session organized by the Polish Institute of International Affairs to mark the 10th anniversary of signing the Polish-FRG treaty was held here today. It was devoted to the analysis of legal-political, economic, cultural and social relations between Poland and the FRG as well as to their future prospects.

"We are still in the stage of building broadly understood foundations for a developed, full normalization of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany," Prof Jerzy Sulek told a PAP reporter after the session.

"Having concluded the treaty both states were eliminating tension in international relations and the source of potential international conflict. They were contributing to the gradual creation of the atmosphere of confidence and cooperation in the relations between the East and the West. Without the Polish-FRG agreement it would be impossible to start the mechanisms of European normalization of relations, especially between the FRG and the socialist countries. The treaty of December 7, 1970 brought the recognition by the FRG of Poland's frontier on the Odra and Nysa as Polish state border," he stressed.

"Economic cooperation has become a material basis of the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG as confirmedby the experience of the 1970's and [words indistinct]. Cooperation in the sphere of [words indistinct] and science has also had a considerable share in the shaping of the positive achievement of normalization. The normalization process has been also complemented by various and numerous forms of social contacts" Prof Sulek said.

In the papers presented during the session and during the discussion difficulties occuring in the process of normalization were also mentioned. [words indistinct] many examples of the treaty's violation by West German state authorities, legislation, [words indistinct], have been quoted. "Ten years after the signing of the treaty it is hard to forejudge final effect of the normalization process between Poland and (?the FRG which) because of its special nature has historical dimentions and is certain to involve several generations of citizens of both states," Prof Sulek said in conclusion of his interview.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ENVOY

AU092030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Dec (AGERPRES)--Messages of friendship were exchanged in Benghazi between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great revolution of September 1 of the Libyan Popular and Socialist Arab Jamahiryiah.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Vasile Pungan, personal representative of president of Romania, minister secretary of state.

During the interview, views were exchanged on the way in which the decisions of the two countries' leaders are fulfilled, regarding the development of the Romanian-Libyan relations of friendship in various domains of mutual interest with stress on both parties' wish to diversify, enlarge and deepen the bilateral cooperation in the interests of the two peoples.

Likewise, they discussed problems of mutual interest of the international contemporary life and emphasized that the development of the collaboration between Romania and Libya serves the cause of strengthening peace, understanding in the world and observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The exchange of messages and the talks passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the leaders of the two countries and peoples.

'RELEASE' ON SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU042052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Report on "release" on Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre's visit to Romania 1-4 Dec]

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Dec (AGERPRES)--A release issued in Bucharest shows that Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, and Somali Minister of Foreign Affairs Aburahman Jama Barre, had talks which took place in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding referring to further development of the Romanian-Somali relations and to the topical international main problems.

The release expresses satisfaction at the development of the Romanian-Somali relations of friendship and cooperation. The two ministers underlined the desire of their governments to act further for the deepening of these relations in all the fields of mutual interest. It was agreed to adopt corresponding measures to develop commercial exchanges by mutually encouraging the exports, by intensification of the exchanges of commercial delegations, by mutual participation in the fairs and exhibitions and so on, by materialization of actions of economic cooperation of mutual advantage in the fields of agriculture, zootechny, fisheries, industry and mining, by diversification of cultural, scientific, educational and health protection ties.

Having made an exchange of views on the main international problems the Romanian and Somali ministers have pointed out the worry of their countries towards the worsening of the political world climate underlining that under the present international circumstances it is more than ever imperative to act firmly for the resumption and the furtherance of the policy of detente.

The two ministers underlined that international peace, development and security demand the settlement of all disputes only by political means, by talks between parties concerned, without any outside interference. They expressed concern with the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa and declared for the settlement of the situation by peaceful means.

Pointing out the particular significance of the security and the development of cooperation in Europe the Romanian and Somali ministers stressed the necessity that within the Madrid conference should be adopted concrete measures aimed at giving a new impetus to the implementation as a unitary whole of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two ministers have expressed their satisfaction at the Zimbabwe people's victory. They pointed out the urgent necessity to ensure independence of Namibia, the right of the Namibian people to freely chose the way of its future development, and reaffirmed the militant solidarity and the decision of their countries to support politically, morally and materially the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, under the leadership of SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They declared for the intensification of the U.N. Efforts to ensure Namibia's access to independence in 1981, for the elimination of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination promoted by South Africa regime.

The ministers reaffirmed their countries' stand for adopting real and significant measures of disarmament, first of all of nuclear disarmament, for passing to the reduction of military expenses and using resources thus released for the economic and social construction and for supporting the developing countries.

They also pointed out the necessity of liquidation of underdevelopment and of setting up a new international economic order.

The Romanian and Somali foreign ministers pointed out the good cooperation between their two countries within the U.N. as well as within other organizations and international bodies, within the "Group of 77" and within the nonaligned movement and agreed to deepen and diversify this cooperation in the future.

The Somali minister of foreign affairs extended to his Romanian counterpart the invitation to pay an official visit to Somalia. The invitation was accepted, the release shows in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KEKKONEN ON ANNIVERSARY

AU091540 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] To his excellency Mr Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, Helsinki

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the Republic of Finland, I want to convey to Your Excellency most sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal happiness, and for prosperity and peace to the Finnish people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES IVORY COAST PRESIDENT

AU091538 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast

The 20th independence anniversary of the Republic of the Ivory Coast affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for new successes along the path of independence and socioeconomic development to the friendly Ivoirian people, on behalf of the Romanian people and government and on my own behalf.

I am convinced that, on the basis of our joint agreements, the relations of friendship and cooperation established between our countries will further expand and deepen, in the interests of our peoples, and of the policy of peace, detente and understanding in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU GREETS THAI KING ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091526 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] To His Majesty Phumiphon, King of Thailand, Bangkok.

Thailand's national holiday is an opportunity for me to extend warm congratulations to you, together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the Thai people.

I am convinced that the positive relations between our countries will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Thai peoples and of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU091329 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at RCP Central Committee meeting held in Bucharest 3-4 December 1980]

[Text] The party secretary general stressed the need in the current month to fulfill all production tasks planned for 1980 and to eliminate lags so as to achieve the entire goods stock planned and deliver it at an appropriate quality and to ensure conditons for proceeding to implementing the 1981 production plan smoothly.

Placing special stress on fulfilling export tasks both as regards industrial and agricultural production, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that the ministries, the county party bodies and enterprises should take all necessary measures to fulfill that task, which can be viewed as a minimal task, in the course of December and to identify new, additional export opportunities. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation must fulfill its duties stipulated by law, namely to coordinate and be responsible for the overall foreign trade activity and to supervise export demands day by day and see that they are met. He stressed that the enterprises which will not fulfill export provisions for the current month shall work in January for 1980. Terming the up-to-date activity concerning export contracts for 1981 as unsatisfactory, the party secretary general requested that delays should be eliminated and export contracts should be concluded as soon as possible both with socialist countries and free currency ones (pe devize libere) to ensure the complete fulfillment of planned tasks.

At the same time, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that firm measures be taken by the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets to ensure the necessary material basis for production and especially for 1981 exports.

Referring to problems in agriculture, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu criticized lags in certain counties on harvesting, storing and deep plowing for spring sowing and asked the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the county and communal party organizations to take all necessary measures to mobilize all forces for harvesting and immediately storing the remaining corn, sugar beets, soybeans, root vegetables, cabbage, and for harvesting and storing corncobs which are an important fodder source. The party secretary general also stressed that determined measures should be taken to better prepare next year's crop and to ensure proper progress of the spring sowing campaign.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu insisted on the complete fulfillment of the plan on delivery of agricultural products to the state stock and asked each agricultural unit to examine the possibility of delivering an additional quantity of both corn and other agricultural crops of the 1980 harvest.

The party secretary general paid special attention to ensuring the fodder bases in each county and demanded that all available resources should be used in this respect--corncobs, straw, sugar beet wastes and other products. To increase the fodder bases, he recommended that pastures should be regenerated and resown with plants with a high protein content which ensure several times higher yields than existing ones; he asked the competent ministry to issue clear technical guidelines in order for each county to achieve that target. He asked potato and sugar-beet growing counties to expand those crops so as to achieve greater outputs for animal fodder to replace corn. The party secretary general recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry should appropriately organize the rational management of the overall fodder stock up to the next crop.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry should draw up a program on the optimal cultivation of crops throughout the country in keeping with specific conditions in each area so that maximum crops will be achieved in each case.

Recommending that sugar beet growing areas should be expanded, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need to build sugar beet factories that can process 1,000 tons of sugar beets per day. The factories should be located within the joint agricultural-industrial councils and could increase both sugar production and the fodder bases.

Criticizing certain aspects of bureaucracy in agriculture such as a weakened sense of responsibility and discipline in certain units, the party secretary general requested that measures be taken to improve the management of agriculture and thus also ensure a closer cooperation between agricultural workers, cooperatives' members and those with greater experience in tilling land, so that optimal solutions can be found to achieve larger vegetable crops and animal products. The party secretary general also recommended that the agricultural bodies and the People's Councils should mobilize private farm owners to a greater extent in increasing agricultural production.

The party secretary general recommended that appropriate measures should be taken to ensure additional quantities of meat and animal products for the state stock. In connection with this, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu criticized the tendency to deliver agricultural and food stuffs from the state stock to rural areas and stressed the need for agricultural workers to ensure their own consumer needs at a local level and to contribute to increasing the central state stock.

The party secretary general also stressed the need to further develop the vegetable crop in all counties throughout the country in order to achieve increased quantities and to ensure appropriate supplies for the people in April such as lettuce, spinach, spring onions, cabbage and other fresh vegetables and to increase larger quantities of root vegetables.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the specialized bodies--the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences and agricultural research institutes--to cooperate more closely to fully ensure the seed varieties for early vegetables to meet the people's requirements throughout the year.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the county party bodies and all party organizations to intensify their mass political work to fulfill the above tasks and resolve production problems and to discuss with workers, with the peasants and each agricultural enterprise or unit how to improve the economic activity and the plan at all indexes.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that all participants in the meeting, all party bodies and organizations and all working people will take firm action to completely fulfill the plan tasks and to end this year with as positive results as possible both in industry and agriculture and to thoroughly prepare and fulfill the 1981 tasks--the first year of the next 5-year plan--under favorable conditions.

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S. ASSESSMENT OF POLISH SITUATION

LD091942 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Recently the White House in Washington twice convened sessions of the National Security Council, and of congressional leaders and issued warnings about the Polish situation. Today this was discussed at a session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. The U.S. State Department called ambassadors of about 20 countries of the Western alliance and informed them, it was said, of increasing tension on the Polish borders. Our foreign political commentary deals with what credence can be given to the State Department statement that military intervention of the Warsaw Pact troops in Poland is imminent. Milika Sundic comments:

It is very difficult to evaluate the accuracy of the information available to the United States on the situation at the Polish border, but if it contains a modicum of truth the situation in Poland and around it could be assessed as alarming to the extreme. According to the State Department several divisions of the Warsaw Pact countries are ready for action in Poland. This information was imparted to the ambassadors of the Western countries in Washington in order, it was said, to rebut the rose-tinted undertones of optimism following the meeting of the heads of state and parties of the Warsaw Pact member-countries devoted to the events in Poland.

In connection with the aforementioned meeting it should be recalled that many countries, including the United States and its allies, expressed the conviction that the situation in Poland and around it was calming down. True, yesterday's TASS report, which said that counterrevolutionary forces in Poland were intensifying their activity, gave many foreign observers the idea that Polish allies, too, doubt Poland's ability, alone and without outside assistance, to find a way out of the existing crisis. However, it does not follow from the TASS report that the situation in Poland is such that military intervention is directly imminent, as one could infer from the State Department statement. Hence the question: Does the United States perhaps have other evidence about the situation on the Polish border apart from reports by its intelligence services. It is difficult to give an answer to this question although many facts make one infer that U.S. forecasts--in the absence of evidence to the contrary--cannot easily be ignored.

It is clear to anyone that the situation is not good, that it is getting complicated with every passing day--more around Poland than in Poland itself. In this atmosphere it is difficult to do anything serious about eliminating the existing crisis because the Polish leadership, too, has been placed in a situation where it has to think more about its obligations towards its allies rather than the internal problems of the country. Daily warnings that socialism in Poland is under a threat are too much of a burden for the weakened PZPR and the Polish people. Sometimes it even seems that occasionally Poland is being asked to admit that it is powerless to resolve the accumulated problems. This leads to a destabilization of the situation in the country and in the final analysis it could serve as an excuse for the worst that could happen. Yet there is still time to ponder about the consequences of a possible intervention in Poland. We are inclined to think that no such decision has been made and that the Warsaw Pact member-countries will not decide to do so. Unfortunately, the number of those who share this view is increasingly small.

ZLATANOVIC SAYS 'PEACE PREVAILS' IN KIELCE, POLAND

LD092020 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A dispatch from Warsaw speaks of the reportage in the party organ TRYBUNA LUDU and in other Polish papers on which the attention of observers is focussed today. Let us hear TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic:

The reportage is from Iskra, the big industrial enterprise in the Kielce Voivodship. Management staff and workers there speak of increased efforts in production which for several days now has proceeded without any greater difficulties and without interruption of production. However, yesterday TASS, as an illustration of its claim that counter-revolution in Poland is leading to further destabilization and to exacerbation of political struggle, took the Iskra enterprise in Kielce as an example. The Soviet agency reported that the so-called protectors of workers' interests, as the agency formulated it, changed the Iskra administration and disarmed factory guards. However, it transpires from the reportage published by the Polish papers today, that nothing of the kind happened in Iskra. Both in Iskra, as elsewhere in Poland, peace prevails. There are no strikes. Everywhere efforts are made to restart production and to normalize the situation in the country.

Party activity is conspicuous too. In the wake of the seventh plenum, meetings of party organizations have been held throughout the country. The course adopted at the sixth party plenum and confirmed at the seventh party plenum continues. In deeping with the new policy, cadre changes in the leaderships of party organizations continue. The people either incapable of understanding or not wishing to understand the new party policy which has turned toward democratization and self-management in Polish socialist society and also to democratization of interparty life on Leninist principles, are leaving.

VRHOVEC DISCUSSES POLISH 'CRISIS,' DETENTE

AU092125 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6-8 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Thomas Chorherr report on exclusive interview of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vrhovec in Belgrade--no date given]

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav Government is watching developments in and around Poland with great attention and growing concern. The situation was analyzed at an LCY Central Committee meeting on Thursday. Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vrhovec outlined his country's viewpoint in an exclusive interview with DIE PRESSE: "We are against any intervention, regardless of where it originates and where it occurs. However, we are also against any kind of pressure from outside. It is the Polish people's very own business how it wants to improve its type of socialism; Poland will master its own problems itself."

In his unusually frank talk with DIE PRESSE, Foreign Minister Vrhovec left no doubt about the fact that Yugoslavia would regard an intervention from outside (Vrhovec did not mention any potential aggressor by name, but it was clear who was meant) as a most serious deterioration of the political situation in Europe. "The principle of noninterference and of preserving the sovereignty of individual countries in all parts of the world is the prerequisite for peaceful development in Europe also," the minister said. And, turning to Poland: "The crisis in that country must remain an internal Polish affair. The Poles must be allowed to solve their problems as they wish to solve them, and they must be allowed to tackle those problems in their own way, and alone. We hope that they succeed in finding solutions quickly and easily. But even if this should not be the case, it is their own affair, the affair of the Polish people."

In his talk with DIE PRESSE Vrhovec also commented on the charges recently made by the Warsaw Pact that in Poland the achievements of socialism were endangered. Obviously expressing the SFRY Central Committee's opinion, the foreign minister said: "Socialism in Poland is obviously so much part of the entire people that it cannot be destroyed." However, the Polish people are obviously of the opinion that socialism should be improved, and that is exclusively an internal affair of that country. "We believe that the Poles will be able to cope with it all by themselves."

However, the Yugoslav foreign minister sees detente endangered not only by developments in Poland, but also by the arms race, especially in Europe. In Europe there is such a dreadful amount of explosive hardware that the question arises whether the weak boat can actually carry such a load, Vrhovec declared in a highly descriptive style. Generally, he holds the view that Europe cannot be an island of peace and detente if elsewhere there are conflicts and wars. He mentioned the Middle East and praised what he called Austria's "important" initiative regarding the recognition of the Palestinians.

Regarding this problem, an evolution has made itself felt in West Europe, which is important to achieve a solution. Without recognition of the PLO and of the importance of the Palestinian problem that latent conflict certainly cannot be solved, he said. It is certainly unrealistic to demand that the Arabs should first recignize Israel. The opposite approach is correct, Vrhovec said: Solving the Middle East problem would automatically result in Israel's existence no longer being called into question.

The foreign minister also described the Iran-Iraq conflict as "high dangerous." He said that he did not see many opportunities for a quick solution. Yugoslavia was ready to set up a mediation body within the nonaligned movement, but at the moment there is little hope for any success of such mediation efforts.

Vrhovec expressed "particular satisfaction" over his cooperation with Foreign Minister Pahr. "We have done a good deed," he said regarding the joint Austrian-Yugoslav procedural proposal that in Madrid had helped overcome the initial deadlock at the CSCE followup conference. Success of that conference is possible "if we all display enough realism and sense of responsibility." In this context the role of the neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe is particularly important. "We want to play an active, not a passive role in the political arena," Vrhovec said.

Turning to bilateral problems, he lauded the good state of bilateral relations that has been accomplished by "a realistic approach to problems." Now it is necessary to tackle the still pending problems in the same realistic manner. The Yugoslav foreign minister named the minority problem as the first of those problems.

"We are a multinational state and know all about the importance of treating the minority problem as the basis of our state's existence. To us, the free development of nationalities is the basis of democratic development of the community, and we think that this applies to other countries as well." As far as Austria is concerned, speeding up the program to implement minority rights would be desirable. "The Austrian measures should be taken more quickly and be more effective," he said. "If things are done too slowly and haltingly, there will be disappointment." However, he had full confidence that an acceleration was possible, he said.

He mentioned as further unresolved issues in Yugoslav-Austrian relations expansion of border zone traffic--which, in his opinion, is highly important--as well as general intensification of economic relations. In this sector, he declared, there is still a striking imbalance in Austria's favor.

USSR'S SMIRNOV DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN ZAGREB

LD092206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, today received the Soviet delegation led by Leonid Smirnov, USSR deputy premier. They discussed the possibilities of promoting economic, cultural and other cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the USSR within the framework of overall relations between the SFRY and the Soviet Union.

BCP POLITBURO MEMBER LILOV VISITS NOVI SAD

LD092226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, visited Novi Sad today.

Lilov was received in the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee by Bosko Krunic, secretary of the Vojvodina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, who had a friendly short conversation with him. The meeting was attended by Vlado Jansic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Rayko Nikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON DOLANC VISIT TO AUSTRIA CONTINUES

Meeting With Nationals

LD092258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Vienna, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke to a full hall at the Yugoslav Club in Vienna last night on Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policies and replied to numerous questions posed by our citizens working abroad. More than 500 were present and listened carefully for 2 and a half hours to what was said, particularly about what their country expects of them and how much it counts on them.

Stane Dolanc spoke openly about results achieved, economic difficulties and the implementation of the stabilization program. He emphasized in particular that our country counts on its citizens abroad all the time and believes that conditions will gradually be created for their return. Willing hands are needed in many spheres and many economic activities, Dolanc said.

Even after Tito, said the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, emphasizing that Tito's work is continuing and that Yugoslavia is continuing along the path he outlined, our country is developing. We are in a period of stabilization and the process is long, but we view the future with faith. The basic thing is that everyone should be involved, increasing their labor, efforts and responsibility, Dolanc said.

Dolanc went on to speak about the new 5-year plan and the fact that it envisages reduced administration, the strengthening of small-scale industry and tertiary activities, as well as a slowing down of general, joint and personal consumption. The task remains of carrying out distribution according to work and of gradually raising the standard of living of the working people. The construction of new capacities will be aimed at those spheres where it is essential. We shall open new mines and hydroelectric power plants. We need to develop the underdeveloped regions more rapidly, especially Kosovo Province.

Having stressed that Yugoslavia's foreign political position is stable, Stane Dolanc spoke to the workers about the international situation, crisis flashpoints in the world, the strengthening of the position of the nonaligned movement, the role of the United Nations and other topical foreign political issues. Speaking about the situation in Poland, he expressed the firm conviction that Poland would find the best solution for itself, and added that any interference from outside might be dangerous for both Poland and for peace in the world.

Dolanc concluded his address by saying: "Our country counts on you at all times. You are part of our country and it will continue to be concerned about you."

Those present then asked numerous questions and expressed an interest in Yugoslavia's foreign policy, the economic situation in the country and international events. They also spoke about some issues which relate to them and which, in their view, should be solved in a different way. Stane Dolanc replied to all questions openly and directly.

At the end of this exceptionally interesting and open dialogue, those present applauded Stane Dolanc very cordially and expressed the desire for as many similar meetings as possible to be held in future.

Talks With Kreisky

LD092142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1953 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--A meeting took place this afternoon in the Federal Government palace in Ballhausplatz, Vienna, between Bruno Kreisky, president of the Socialist Party and Austrian federal chancellor, and Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. In a long and friendly conversation Kreisky and Dolanc exchanged views on current international problems, the process of relaxing tension and on manifestations of current world crises.

The joint view that cooperation among the world's democratic forces was required in the efforts to defend peace and detente was expressed. Dolanc and Kreisky stressed the need to consistently respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and that each nation and country has the right to its own independent road of internal development.

It was also noted that relations between Austria and Yugoslavia are developing favorably and that many existing contacts represent a significant contribution to the affirmation of cooperation in most diverse areas. Information was also exchanged on internal development in the two countries.

Cooperation between sociopolitical organizations can also contribute to a favorable development of relations between the states, it was noted.

During the meeting the question of the rights of our minorities in Austria was touched upon. The hope was expressed that the general positive development of relations between the states would contribute to a faster and more concrete solution to the problems of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria--Carinthian Slovenes and Burgenland Croatians.

At the end of the meeting Bruno Kreisky invited Stane Dolanc to deliver a lecture at the Renner Institute in Vienna on internal political developments in Yugoslavia.

Stane Dolanc is leaving Vienna for Ljubljana tonight.

PRLJA HAILS COUNTRY'S GOOD RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU092151 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 80 p 2

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "Good-Neighborly Way"]

[Text] At the time when the Madrid CSCE meeting is painfully struggling, so to speak, before the eyes of Europe and the world, to continue and possibly deepen the process initiated with such great hopes in Helsinki 5 years ago, the cycle of our country's foreign policy activities to advance its relations with neighboring countries represents a unique contribution and effort that attracts considerable attention in the Balkans and on the entire continent.

The deterioration of the situation, such as was not anticipated at that solemn moment when the heads of states of the United States, Canada and 33 European countries affixed their signatures to the Helsinki charter (1975), makes any progress in developing mutual relations between a certain one of the CSCE participant countries and a major group of European countries even more significant now than in other happier times on the continent. Precisely at the time when crises multiply, borders are being closed and bloc divisions threaten to deepen even more, the importance of the just concluded visit of Hungarian Minister Puja and the announced forthcoming official visit of Cvijetin Mijatovic to Italy completing one round of Yugoslavia's direct activities to intensify its relations and potentially expand its cooperation with all of its neighbors, speaks sufficiently eloquently for itself.

That can by no means be considered only as something of mere "local" significance even though the European and non-European countries represent, in the final analysis, only more or less harmonious sums of "local" components. Yugoslavia's borders express, more than the borders of any other European country, the "pluralism" of European conditions, justly considered by many to be more complicated now than in any other period of the continent's very complex and rich history. In addition to its being one of the coastal countries of the Mediterranean, an area indissolubly imbued with the dependence of its feeling of security on similar feelings on the entire European Continent, Yugoslavia also shares its borders with representatives of member countries of both big blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Even within the bloc alliances, the international positions and orientations of some of the member countries that share their borders with our country mutually differ to a considerable extent. We share a border with Austria, a country that, with its 1955 State Treaty, eliminated the consequences of World War II and pledged that it would not join any bloc groups and that it would preserve its status as a neutral country. And finally there is Albania, whose international position and status both in relation to Europe and to the Mediterranean region are as specific as its very evident devotion to its own independence under the difficult conditions prevailing in Europe and the world.

All that shows that the chapter of Yugoslavia's relations with its neighbors is a unique small-scale practical "laboratory" of European relations. As a result of this alone, any progress in improving mutual relations among neighbors or in strengthening the readiness to advance, renew or normalize those relations wherever possible, is not just a matter of merely bilateral or even merely regional substance and significance. To a certain and realistically measured extent, it is also positively reflected in all European relations.

In this connection it is important to perceive or encourage, more than anything else, readiness to promote neighborly relations in those spheres--and they are usually very wide--in which the opportunities and mutual interests are obvious and, at the same time, to strive to solve the disputed issues in a way that does not hinder the development of cooperation in all other spheres that are important for any two neighboring countries.

The recent visit of Federal Secretary Vrhovec to Bulgaria is instructive in that respect just as the recent visits of high representatives of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to Bulgaria also were useful and--regarding the specific opportunities for cooperation--indicative. What is today more strongly felt in this connection is the acceptance of the principle that the differences and difficulties in developing relations, which unfortunately exist and for which it is not easy at present to perceive any more pleasant future prospects, need not represent "an absolute obstacle" to normalizing cooperation in numerous spheres in which this is not only possible but also mutually beneficial.

Characteristic in this respect is precisely that part of the communique on the recent talks between Vrhovec and Mladenov which stresses that "the existing unsolved issues" need not be an obstacle to developing cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Let us recall that, confirming the readiness of their countries to continue "a constructive dialogue and their efforts" in the search for solutions for the open issues, the Bulgarian and Yugoslav ministers pointed out, not at all accidentially, that "the development of cooperation as well as the search for the solutions to these issues must be in accord with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. By that they certainly provided a significant stimulus to what Helsinki symbolizes in Europe and the world.

It is worth recalling in this connection that it was precisely our country, together with Italy, that appeared 5 years ago as a direct active factor of yet another important border agreement, the Osimo agreement, an agreement that is important for this part of Europe and thereby also for all Europe. The agreement was justly appraised at the time as "an obvious instruction" in the new Helsinki stage of an otherwise painful European history. No great progress has been made in Europe since then along the Helsinki road; thus the Osimo agreement is all the more a valuable example of the possible.

The essential value of the approach which implies the opportunity for mutually beneficial development of neighborly relations, even where there are unsolved and open issues, is held in high esteem by Yugoslavia. This principle was upheld last time 2 years ago by the highest SFRY and LCY forums and was also expressed by President Tito in his well-known Skopje speech, which at the time evoked a strong response throughout the world. No opportunities should be missed anywhere precisely in order to move matters in the direction that is desired by all Balkan and European peoples.

Such issues as for instance that of national minorities (nationalities) in border zones have been justly assigned an important place in the Helsinki Final Act. In practice the position of a minority people of a neighboring country is really an indication of the essential democratic character of and legal support in certain states and under certain social conditions. For that reason it is not easy to solve minority problems wherever they exist.

But the examples of improvements of good-neighborly relations, including notable mutual visits from both sides of our borders (in addition to Karamanlis, Ceausescu, Mijatovic, Djuranovic, Vrhovec and Puja and their visits to the neighboring countries, it is necessary to also call attention to increasingly successful development of state cooperation and trade with Albania) are an encouraging illustration of the results that, despite everything, can be achieved with persistence and consistency in the adoption of views.

As Bismarck used to say, every foreign policy begins at one's own borders. The Yugoslav policy of independence, peaceful cooperation and nonalignment is one and indivisiable. It is precisely for that reason that it can also provide important encouragement and inspiration for developing calmer, good-neighborly and mutually beneficial relations in a part of the world that unfortunately has not been known for such relations in the past.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF VISITS SERBIA

LD092350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--Spiro Gelovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, had talks today with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party led by its secretary general, Georges Hawi. The guests were briefed on the role of tasks of the League of Communists in building our socioeconomic and political system.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE 25TH SESSION REPORTED

LD042250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Dec (TANJUG)--Today the 25th LCY Central Committee Session is devoted to ideopolitical questions of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in the period from 1981 to 1985 and to the tasks of the League of Communists and other socialist forces. A report on the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the period from October 1979 to October 1980 is also on the agenda.

After the session was declared open by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a working presidium consisting of Dr Dusan Dragosavac, Andrej Marinc, Katalin Hajnal, Dragutin Kosovac and Lazar Mojsov was elected. The adoption of the agenda was followed by setting up a commission which will prepare the text of the conclusions of today's session on the basis of the discussion. As agreed with the central and provincial committees, the commission consists of Dr Dusan Dragosavac, Miran Potrc, Munir Mesihovic, Jovan Vujadinovic, Pavle Gazi, Risto Dzunov, Zvone Dragan, Miladin Korac, Veli Deva and Djordje Stojsic.

Andrej Marinc submitted the report on the first item on the agenda.

The first speaker in the discussion, Dusan Alimpic, pointed out the disporportions evident both in material production and in achieved income and consumption. If individual parts of associated labor are able to act on their own, in a manner relatively independent of the process of social reproduction as a whole, Alimpic said, then the possibility exists at the same time of other parts of social labor remaining economically depressed.

For these reasons the basic material and the draft conclusions insist that the development of economic life must be based on economic laws as the objective criteria of rational economic development.

Dusan Alimpic went on to say that particular stress must be laid on the joint development programs which have common aims with regard to the creation of income.

The League of Communists should ceaselessly pursue its activity by broadening the foundations of society and developing the grass roots and their social awareness. The programmatic renunciation by the League of Communists of the direct exercise of power does not mean that it also renounces direct participation in the social processes of the development of self-management and the political system, Alimpic stressed.

The production of food, he said, remains our common interest. In numerous documents, analyses and the bases of the plans approach this field with realistic assessments of what can be done for stabilization by raising the production of food. However, it is a fact that the agroindustrial complex has failed during the current medium-term plan to achieve the planned level of investment and we are very much lagging behind in this respect. We are also lagging behind in primary agricultural production. Stockbreeding is stagnating. In wheat growing, yields have long been the same as those achieved as far back as 10 years ago. It is therefore necessary to take a bigger step forward.

Franc Popit said that one of the basic causes of the present exacerbated state of affairs in the economy and in society in general lay in too slow a rate in overcoming the state property and group property relations.

This is reflected in the worsening of material and other disportions in our economy. Owing to this the creation of the stable conditions needed for our further dynamic development is inseparably linked with more resolutely developing and deepening the socialist self-managing social property relations in associated labor, in social reproduction and in society as a whole.

Franc Popit then stressed that the basic task and the only course that can be followed in our socioeconomic development during the next planned period is to carry out the policy of economic stabilization. Our activity should be focused on everyday actions launched in basic and other organizations of associated labor in material production and social activities with the aim of raising production and work productivity and ensuring more rational use of production capacities and of social resources in general. These are the key factors in economic development and economic stabilization.

All forms of consumption--not only personal and joint, but also investment and budgetary consumption--must be brought to within the truly achieved income.

The situation in social reproduction and in production does not allow any further insistence on overstrained economic growth based on uncovered resources and credits raised abroad.

The goals which we have set ourselves in social development cannot be achieved if the republican economies isolate themselves from one another. On the contrary, it is necessary to create all the conditions and possibilities which associated labor needs to be able to pool resources, without any intermediaries, on the basis of income and of the joint development interests of the unified Yugoslav market. In this way we will create more lasting conditions also for the more rapid development of the economically still insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is in the common interest of all the working people and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the common duty of them all.

Speaking about the past medium-term period of our development, Mahmut Bakali said that despite all those numerous negative tendencies which have accompanied our socioeconomic development, we have achieved progress in economic and general development. This is evident in all our republics and provinces, although, as is known, some areas have developed more rapidly than others.

As regards the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in the last 5 years it, too, has made progress in its general development. But, in Bakali's words, the aim of reducing the differences in the level of Kosovo's development in relation to the average for the country, which was contained in the last medium-term development plan of our society and established by the LCY as its policy at the 11th and ninth congresses, and before this, as well as having been set out by our community in its medium-term development plan, has not been realized. On the contrary, there has been a new deepening of differences in relation to the average for the country, so that today Kosovo's level of development has fallen to 27.8 percent of the average level of development of the country in real terms.

The basic and essential cause of this lag is the insufficient volume of economic investment. In order for the policy of most rapid development of Kosovo to be realized, the volume of investments in Kosovo needs to be twice as large as the average investments for the country as a whole.

The resources set aside for the development of Kosovo in the last medium-term plan obviously were not sufficient to be able to ensure the realization of the aim of developing Kosovo as rapidly as possible. We pointed this out when the standpoints were being adopted 5 years ago, as well as when the medium-term plan was being adopted, said Bakali.

At the same time, there was also the lack of other measures which had been envisaged, such as the direct involvement of resources from associated labor or the construction of some projects by other republics and provinces in Kosovo on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources. Also, as was stated here, the process of pooling labor and resources has made very slow progress in the country as a whole, but in Kosovo this has left more serious and developmental consequences.

In the course of realizing the current medium-term plan certain supplementary measures have been taken to stimulate the development of Kosovo and these helped to alleviate the situation, but not even these measures were able to influence the result and outcome of the realization of Kosovo's development aims. This basic cause, then, was also accompanied by other causes: the excessive level of indebtedness of Kosovo's economy, which contributed to a reduction in its limited accumulative and reproductive capability; excesses in some major projects arising from the high rate of inflation in our society, causing us to use part of the resources set aside for development; and the high rate of inflation and instability, which had most serious consequences for Kosovo's development, since they reduced the effects of our efforts and the efforts of the whole of our community aimed at Kosovo's more rapid development. Apart from these causes, a whole series of subjective and internal weaknesses in Kosovo's economy were also present in the last period, despite our increased involvement. There was insufficient use of capacities, delay in activating investments, low labor productivity and so forth.

The constant deepening of the relative differences in the level of development of Kosovo in relation to the average for the country and the fact that these differences have reached the current, I would say, critical limit is, I think, sufficient reason for us to set out clear tasks at today's session of the LCY Central Committee and to create realistic and reliable preconditions for the realization of this policy of the LCY so that in the next medium-term plan we might realize the beginning of a reduction in relative differences in the level of Kosovo's development in relation to that of the whole country.

I think that the assessments and measures provided in the proposed conclusions of the LCY Central Committee in relation to the realization of the policy of most rapid development for Kosovo are good. However, it is high time that the clear and principled LCY policy on most rapid development for Kosovo, aimed at reducing the relative differences and which are confirmed in the conclusions of today's Central Committee session, is truly realized. And it is time that we underline that the responsibility for the successful realization of this joint and united policy is born by all of us, primarily we communists and working people of Kosovo, but also all the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, federal organs, associated labor in the entire country and, above all, communists in associated labor, all organs and everywhere that they are. For developing Kosovo as rapidly as possible is the real and deepest interest of all the republics and provinces and of the whole community, for in the last analysis, Kosovo's development--by virtue of degree of difficulty--is not and cannot be a partial interest, but is in fact a joint interest and joint task for this society, said Bakali. This medium-term plan must be decisive as regards such development for Kosovo, which will ensure a reduction of differences.

The course of building the system of associated labor has been clearly charted, Milutin Baltic said, but the plan which we are now completing had been adopted on entirely old foundations and not on those which we have already established by the Constitution and which we later elaborated on in the Law on Associated Labor. This plan has not originated from these relations and from links established inside associated labor but has been adopted as a sum of priorities which have become more numerous.

When there were no factories they were all considered good, Baltic said, because many problems in our development were immediately resolved. Many factories were built but they are not used, and the problem which exists is how to ensure raw materials for them and how to place them on the world market. At present, in particular in this 5-year plan, we have embarked on the construction of a large number of projects, valued at over several hundred million, even a billion dollars. In most of these large projects we face large losses. When small enterprises had losses, this was not such a great problem. But, when these large enterprises begin to experience losses they are capable of leading to very grave disruptions and crises. We must build these large projects, but not in some isolated narrow market, and not even in republics. They are too large for Yugoslavia, too, if market conditions are not created for their existence. The main question now is the orientation towards the development of associated labor. The problem of associated labor is treated merely as a question of pooling labor and resources and this is then reduced to creating resources for investments. The system of associated labor is not being approached from the point of view of building all societal relations, relations through which workers in associated labor can be masters of the market and of all conditions of reproduction.

Speaking about the next 5-year plan, Baltic said that we have before us difficult problems in connection with the balance of payments deficit. He said the orientation should be towards exports and creating conditions in which we will go out on the world market even more efficiently. He also pointed to the problem of food as well as to the need to create conditions, through greater labor productivity and greater use of capacities, for building projects which will produce raw materials and reproduction material.

Baltic stressed in conclusion that the policy of isolationism, in which everybody creates his own system, cannot continue. Development must be based on association and linking up, that is, on building a unified system which suits everybody.

We must not forget the major results we achieved in the past period in very difficult and already somewhat chaotic world economic and political conditions, Nenad Krekic said.

Speaking then about weaknesses, Krekic pointed to the large degree of uneconomical activity and extensive development which have wormed their way into our system.

Therefore, we must make the behavior criteria in the economy itself more incisive. In many organizations of associated labor it has not yet been made clear what is work and technology discipline and what is self-managing right linked with labor. The result of this is the low level of work organization, low working discipline, excessive absenteeism, the diminished possibility to use installed capacities in the best possible way and nonrational trends which the world market cannot forgive us. We must establish that all who are directly or indirectly included in the production process cannot work only as much as they think sufficient. They must work as much as is needed to have the entire production process flow unhindered.

We must introduce into the economy, the report says, the cult of work. I would say, Krekic added, also the cult of work quality and the cult of the quality of the finished product.

The period which is before us, Krekic went on, must become the mainstay of the struggle also against the abnormal growth of administration, above all in the economy and also in sociopolitical communities. In this way, (?the speaker goes on), we have burdened productive work with allocation of resources for nonproductive work to such an extent that it directly decreases productivity as a whole.

An immense administrative activity between organizations of associated labor has been created. We send every year nearly 400 pages of various reports from the municipality to the federation, which are of no use to anybody. The final accounts of our economy are no longer declared on numbers of pages but by hundreds of kilograms of paper which must be filled in by hand. We have an enormous amount of people in self-managing interest communities, as a rule with high personal incomes and with practically no responsibility at all, and we note that we have not even come close to achieving the essence of the free exchange of labor.

During this 5-year plan we did not manage to make the pace of growth sufficiently contingent on stable conditions of economic operations, said Zvone Dragan. Nor were we consistent in ensuring such conditions at all levels. Therefore, it is very important that we agree with the basic objectives and conditions of further development because this is the essential guarantee for the successful implementation of the agreed development targets and tasks. What is involved primarily is the need to further develop a self-managing-planned market economy. This presupposes an accelerated development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and greater respect for objective market laws coupled with maximum exploitation of their positive impact. It implies, of course, a more efficient development of the unified Yugoslav market. It will be unified only to the extent it is in fact a bigger market. Therefore, what we need is both more markets and more self-management planning and income-based links on the basis of economic motives and genuine long-term interests of associated labor. We also need a more efficient functioning of the state at all levels, as an instrument of the political system of socialist self-management.

A more rapid development of economically insufficiently developed republics and of Kosovo is urgently required, primarily by their own production forces, at a higher level of their overall development and with additional domestic and foreign accumulation through the transformed system and methods of encouraging faster development.

The short period of time remaining until the adoption of the plans at all levels and of self-management agreements and accords on the basis of these plans, said Dragan, must be used to the maximum so that the new plans, both in terms of their approach and of their content should be in harmony with the new system of planning as much as possible and in the direct service of implementing the policy of economic stabilization. This is why the overall set of regulations concerning joint economic policy must be consistently along the line of implementing the policy of economic stabilization and of applying the new solutions pertaining to our system. This will be a step further towards the application of the new system of planning, although we are only in its incipient stages. In fulfilling the principle of continued planning we must do everything during the years ahead so that year after year, particularly in the case of making annual plans, we can promote and in practice implement the new fairly complex system of planning and do so at all levels.

Dusan Gligorijevic believes that the creation of conditions for the process of social negotiations on the joint development of objectives has at the same time the character of a broadly based linking of associated labor at the state level.

Once again the assessment made at the 11th congress has been confirmed. The difficulties and the shortcomings in self-management negotiations and social agreement-seeking are only an expression of the inadequate influence of associated labor in making decisions on the essential trends of reproduction and development, stressed Gligorijevic. Of course, this gives rise to a number of disruptions in material production, the process of formation and of distribution of income, in our economic relations with foreign countries, etc., which render consultations between the republics and provinces difficult.

This is a major ideopolitical question. It has been shown that, particularly when we are forced to make a major change in our expenditure and foreign indebtedness, to give up some ambitious programs, and to face the difficulties in ensuring foreign currency for importing raw material and for maintaining the attained level of our standard of living, problems of excessive fragmentation of our economy and inadequate links between organizations of associated labor fully manifest themselves. This fragmentation magnifies the negative consequences of structural disportions in the present material development of our country.

Miladin Korac spoke of the tendencies within the context of the efforts made by the eight separate republican and provincial economies in our country. Within overall trade there is the conspicuous tendency of constant relative reduction of the volume of the interrepublican and provincial trade in goods and services. For instance interrepublican and provincial trade in 1970 amounted to 27.7 percent, and to 22.9 in 1978. If this tendency were to continue during the period ahead at the same pace it will not be difficult to foresee, warned Korac, that in 30 years this interrepublican and provincial trade will be lower than the present volume of our exports of goods and services abroad. It is certain that in this situation a unified Yugoslav market will not exist, and we will have eight enclosed republican and provincial economies whose reciprocal links will be weaker even than their separate links with the economies of other countries.

We must not permit developments in that direction, not only for economic but for political reasons as well, because it is evident that this would threaten the unity and the existence of our country.

In all our republics and provinces there were tendencies to build production capacities whereby through charging high prices for products the flow of income into individual territories could be ensured or its flow into other territories was prevented. The same tendencies were responsible for the fact that on the basis of foreign licenses, many of our republics and provinces built parallel capacities for the production of the same kind of goods. This orienting of investment into parallel production capacities both in the area of processing and accumulative industries in all the republics and provinces led to the so-called rounding off of economies and to a relative drop in interrepublican and provincial trade in goods and services. That is to say, it led to the gradual cutting off of these economies.

If it wants to continue as the vanguard of the working class in the construction of self-managing socialism in our country, the League of Communists must make every effort to prevent such developments through mobilizing the working people.

To arrest these tendencies of the economies to fence themselves in, I think, said Korac, that in addition to other measures and actions, the League of Communists should mobilize all work collectives manufacturing the same kind of goods in parallel production capacities in different republics and provinces or within them to examine the possibility of joint production of these products for a wider area or for the Yugoslav market as a whole, using the same technology and through reciprocal division of labor. At present we should also think carefully whether the Central Committees in provinces, in the republics and at the federal level should set up special working groups to initiate similar actions and report back to their committees about the course of these actions.

The stabilization of the economy has extended to the armed forces and they are highly involved in it. It is quite clear to us, Branko Mamula stressed, that without the normal economic processes the armed forces could not be armed, equipped and modernized in every other way.

We consider the sociopolitical aspect of the action, which the League of Communists considers to be a key question and which it is supporting at this moment, to be more important for the defense of the country.

Organized measures have been taken in recent years to ensure more rational planning of consumption and more economical behavior of all, ranging from the administrative organs, commands and units to the last soldier. This year these measures have assumed clear sociopolitical dimensions. All members of the armed forces have endorsed them and have got down to work to realize them in our own, military conditions. We have given up a series of building projects, especially administrative buildings, social centers and clubs and even barracks, stores, workshops and services. The consumption of fuel for road vehicles, ships and aircraft has been reduced. Steps are being taken to ensure a more rational use of everyday transportation.

These successes are significant, Mamula said, but we are aware that further improvements can be achieved with regard to some forms of consumption. However, cost increases between the beginning of the plan and its realization are so high that not even the most rational consumption and the strictest economizing can make up for them. They have to be covered during the year or the extent of the program has to be reduced.

The constant deterioration of the military-political situation makes it necessary for our country to develop and perfect the system of all-people's defense and modernize its armed forces so that they can effectively oppose any aggression and guard us against various surprises latent in the tense military-political situation.

The further estimation of our defense measures and efforts and of the material investment which we must make must not, he stressed, be subject to the actual and imaginery oscillations in the military-political situation, direct threats and pressures in our narrower region or on our borders. All our decisions must be based on the most realistic and long-term estimations.

The socialization of defense is increasingly taking place as a constant integral part of self-managing functions, rights and responsibilities of the working people and citizens and of all the subjects of society. Initiatives have grown and results have been achieved in all this extensive work.

The basic aims and tasks of development, established in the medium-term plan for the period from 1976 to 1980, are being realized despite difficulties, Branko Mamula said, among other things.

Vaska Duganova recalled that the Law on Associated Labor and other systemic solutions has provided the basic institutional prerequisites for the establishment of control by the workers in associated labor over the conditions in which income is acquired and distributed, as well as over all of social reproduction.

However, she added, certain organizations of associated labor are lagging behind in the practical implementation of systemic solutions.

During the period of stabilization and especially during the past 6 months, Vaska Duganova stressed, there has been a noticeable degree of failure to respect legal regulations and adhere to them. Law is most frequently violated in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, in the sphere of prices and the market. In the first half of this year alone, the republican and provincial market inspectorates looked into the work of 103,127 organizations of associated labor and adopted the prescribed measures in 19,796 cases, passing administrative decisions ordering the elimination of various illegal details.

The foreign exchange inspectorate also registered a large number of violations of the law.

In light of these two reports one gains the impression that individual organizations of associated labor (whose number is not small) do all they can to find loopholes in the law and if they are unable to do so they opt for the direct violation of the law. The question posed is: Are there any communists in the above-mentioned 19,000 organizations of associated labor? They seem to have been deaf to what is going on in their own environments.

A considerable contribution is made to this phenomenon by the behavior of individual factors in the municipalities, republics and provinces, who adopt the main role in rescuing individuals and of whole organizations. This kind of behavior by leading individuals renders the courts, prosecutors, prosecution organs and even inspection organs ineffective. Their reports are not infrequently thrown away and court organs are ordered to end proceedings. The behavior of communists of this kind is insupportable, regardless of the office they occupy.

Vaska Duganova asked the Central Committee to devote one of its sessions to the question of legality and its ideopclitical repercussions.

The manifestations of isolationism, autarchy and violating the unity of the Yugoslav market, Milan Pavic said, demand further and complete criticism. They should be tackled by means of a resolute ideopolitical action of the League of Communists wherever they appear, in the basic organization of associated labor, municipality, region, province or republic. He said that communists should bear more responsibility in the struggle for eliminating barriers and for establishing complete unity of the Yugoslav market in the manner in which it was envisaged in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

In connection with the development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Pavic considers it necessary to define in a clear and sharper form the question of responsibility, obligations and involvement of organizations from the developed parts of the country regarding the location of part of their development programs in the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Despite certain difficulties of an objective and other nature that appear when attempts to achieve the goals of the policy of developing the insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo are made, the efforts of subjective forces in all the republics and provinces have led to a coming together of the attitudes on the basic questions of the social agreement concerning the timely adoption of the social plan for the social development of the country in the next medium-term period, said Branislav Skembarevic.

Recalling Comrade Tito's words that Kovoso should be the concern of all of our peoples, Skembarevic said that Comrade Tito's words and support had become the property of all the working people not only in Kosovo but in our entire society. This is also borne out by the agreements reached in the past between the republics and the provinces on the policy of development as a whole and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in particular for the 1981-1985 period.

Listing the causes of the failure to achieve the planned volume and rate of development in Kosovo during the current planned period, Skembarevic first referred to the resources invested in the more rapid development as insufficient regarding their extent and their quality.

He did not exclude the presence of subjective shortcomings in the province, noting that the League of Communists of Kosovo was constantly striving to overcome these shortcomings. However, Skembarevic said, realizing the more rapid economic development of Kosovo in the next period represents the basic condition and prerequisite for the further social changes in Kosovo, the numerical strengthening of the working class and its influence on all the trends, the further development of socialist socioeconomic relations and thus also the further development of socialist self-management in our entire society. According to him this was particularly important from the point of view of further strengthening national equality and togetherness. Intranational relations were an integral part of the total socioeconomic relations and consequently every step forward in economic and social development and the development of socialist self-managing relations was also positively reflected in intranational relations.

Joze Smole proposed that the strategic direction of our development and activity in our trade with foreign countries, and particularly with the developing countries, should be defined more clearly in the conclusions. As communists we are dutybound, said Smole, to create and nurture (?a) social climate which will engender in the practice of economic management the adoption of concrete solutions to the advantage of expanding, substantially enriching and consolidating our economic relations with the developing countries, relations on new foundations and with a new substance. In our overall business activity (?with foreign countries and particularly with) the developing countries only arrangements and business which make a genuine contribution to the establishment of a new international economic system should be concluded. This presupposes, among other things, that by our deeds in every area we fight resolutely against all forms of economic diktat, monopoly and economic inequality.

Smole stressed that our orientation, which stems from the essence of our socialist self-managing system, substantially tallies with the efforts of the nonaligned countries to change the international economic relations. Coupled with this our orientation tallies with the concept of reliance on one's own forces and consolidation of joint negotiating positions in relations with industrially developed countries. Accordingly, supplementing the economic decisions of the fifth and sixth nonaligned conference is (?inseparable) from the overall orientation of our socialist self-managing society.

Speaking of the problem of investments and investment expenditure, Mirceta Djurovic said that this was one of the most powerful generators of destabilization and disruption of economic development. He advocated that investments should be confined to realistic frameworks. He stressed that this was already producing positive results. However, in the present activity the whole issue was over-simplified so that the whole problem of investments and investment expenditure is reduced to bringing down the volume of investments.

The extensive method of investing continues to undermine the global efficiency of investment outlay so that it does not make an appropriate contribution to the growth of the social product of the country. All these strategic objectives are by and large carried forward into the next period becoming the backbone for elaborating investment policy.

At the present level of our economic development it is beyond dispute that the weight of the activity of the League of Communists and of all organized socialist forces must be to increase social productivity, said Nikola Stojanovic.

Nikola Stojanovic then stated that with regard to exports we must cease dividing organizations into those which support exports more and those which do so to a lesser extent.

We must open up a process where exports, inevitability and in the interest of all our society, must basically be the result of the efforts of all of associated labor. On a qualitatively new basis we must fight for greater exports and for an appropriate place in the international division of labor. In this way we will not get into a situation where we have to fight for exports at any price, nor will we get ourselves into a situation where exports to a great extent depend on and fluctuate with the possibility of our society specifically encouraging it, or on the world market which also has both its economic and political barriers. These barriers can be overcome--if at all--only as a result of a constant growth of labor productivity of the overall export economy.

In the area of development strategy, stressed Stojanovic we must extricate ourselves from the situation in which we are divided into those who process and those who manufacture raw materials and in which, in the strategy of our development, we give primacy to one or to the other. We have to look for a way to best use the available economic and natural resources and to make it possible for our economy, constantly and dynamically to develop and become incorporated into the international division of labor. Trade union organizations and organs, together with other social factors, said Miran Potrc, are incorporated in the joint social action on the preparation and adoption of new medium-term plans for the 1981-85 period, and of self-management agreements and accords which preceded these documents. The degree of involvement is different in individual environments both in terms of range and intensity.

The thesis, stressed Potrc, that workers see the stability of the standard of living exclusively in increased personal income is not correct. This is demonstrated by the conduct in an overwhelming number of organizations of associated labor in material production and the distribution of income. They accept stabilization as their vital and class orientation and are ready for self-denial, but they demand that this be done also by those employed in self-managing interest communities, banks, sociopolitical communities and organizations and in all other places where income earned by their labor is distributed. They ask and demand that the stabilization policy be carried out also through the workers' more quickly gaining control of all income. The economic stabilization cannot have an exceptional success if it is carried out on the low standard of living of one section of the working class. The League of Communists, the Confederation of Trade Unions and other social subjects should not permit this situation to arise. Even in this complex economic situation, as always, we must have a political feel for the workers' justified demands and expectations that earning without work be prevented in our society, that the reaction to incidences of unlawful enrichment, embezzlement, graft, corruption and the like be more efficient. The workers particularly point out the untenable practice whereby in direct production housing problems very often are resolved with great difficulty, that personal income is lower, that subsidies for annual leave are lower, and the like. The truth of this statement is demonstrated by the information that many skilled workers, on whose labor the rate of productivity in our society depends most directly, wish to work in administrative jobs. The adoption and implementation of new medium-term plans is a good opportunity for us to begin changing these relations.

The work on the adoption of all the plans in our country, including the programs of developing organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities has been proceeding quite slowly. In its first stage, this work, by its intensity, by the way it has been organized and by its content has not corresponded to the time limits we have set for the adoption of the social plan, Veselin Djuranovic said.

The intensity of the process of agreement-reaching between republics and provinces has been very pronounced in the past 6 months. It is often pointed out that the process of agreement-reaching between republics and provinces is proceeding very slowly, as is the process of self-managing accord-seeking as a whole. An objective analysis would show that there are considerable grounds for such comments. But the outcome of the development of all sections of associated labor, the outcome of development of all sociopolitical communities, or republics and provinces, being determined to the greatest possible degree through such agreements, with particular reference to the agreements on the foundations of Yugoslavia's social plan, is often neglected. What is at stake is agreement-reaching on material relations which have immense dimensions in terms of the volume of resources.

--The resources of the federal budget for the next 5 years are assessed at about 1.2 trillion new dinars;

--The resources of the fund for the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are assessed at about 220 billion;

--The needs of the primary issue for 5 years are assessed at about 350 billion;

--Many questions connected with the imports of oil have to be resolved and for this, according to some forecasts, about 760 billion have to be ensured.

Agreement-reaching on such fundamental and major material issues and relations cannot proceed easily and efficiently. Therefore, our attitude toward these trends and processes must certainly become objectives to the extent that this is both necessary and unavoidable. This is all the more so since it is through agreement-reaching and self-managing accord-seeking that the interests of all sections of associated labor, of all the republics and provinces have to be expressed. In this, the final result should be the optimum solution for the realization of those interests we consider common to everybody.

However, one should stress the need for greater social and political responsibility in the process of agreement-reaching by the republics and provinces as well as in the process and trends of self-managing accord-seeking inside associated labor. All these objective circumstances, all these objective material trends should not hide certain weaknesses of a subjective nature.

It is beyond dispute that exceptionally great efforts have been made in our country, by all republics and provinces, to arrive at an accord on the foundations of the social plan through four agreements. I could say at this moment that all of us are just about to complete this work. It seems that the country as a whole; all republics and provinces, the economically more and economically less developed; communes and organizations of associated labor, Djuranovic said, have the obligation to subordinate socioeconomic development for the next 5 years to the basic orientation--to the economic stabilization policy and thus all agreements and self-managing accords to the development of the social plan. Any merely declarative approach to the economic stabilization policy, any hesitation and any inconsistency in relation to this orientation should be the subject of open, timely and decisive action by the League of Communists.

Djuranovic then stressed that the Central Committee must clearly affirm the need for more moderate economic growth in the next medium-term period as this inevitably stems both from internal socioeconomic circumstances and development as well as from the exceptionally high balance of payments deficit.

It goes without saying, he added, that the growth rates in the insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have to be higher. We rightly raise the question of resources for development, Djuranovic said. But, we have no right to bypass the fundamental issue of the struggle for economic stabilization--which are the development and production programs in which these resources are invested, and which guarantee, on a long-term basis, the implementation also of a more dynamic growth rate and the economic stabilization policy as a whole.

The Central Committee should confirm beyond doubt the orientation toward expanding exports and foreign exchange inflow from invisible trade as the essential mainstay of economic growth in the next period as a whole and as the main direction of the action aimed at resolving the most acute problem of the country currently decreasing the balance of payments deficit. Along with this, seen from a long-term point of view, economic strategy cannot settle on a long-term policy of restricting imports because it leads to serious disruptions. Djuranovic also advocated full support for the expansion of exports, in particular in connection with the situation created by oil imports.

Following a very exhaustive and concrete debate of several hours, the LCY Central Committee adopted conclusions on ideopolitical issues of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in the 1981-85 period and on the tasks of the League of Communists and other socialist forces.

Members of the Central Committee today also adopted the report on the 1 year of work of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

At the end of the session, the election of Miran Potrc as member of the LCY Central Committee was confirmed. Potrc had been elected member of the LCY Central Committee by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia in place of the deceased Janes Barboric.

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY REPORTED BACK TO NORMAL

LD091916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--The electric power supply in Yugoslavia is normal today. After the power failure shortly after 4 p.m. Yugoslav time yesterday, all hydro-electric power plants returned to normal by the end of the day. The remaining thermoelectric power plants are to return to normal operation today.

The power failure which affected the whole of the country, sparing only the constituent Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro, was due to a minor break-down which occurred at a time of higher daily consumption. All generators were automatically disconnected from the electric power system. The electric power supply was re-established almost completely shortly after the failure, although the black-out in some parts of the country lasted till nearly midnight.

Although the electric power supply is normal, it is recommended to all consumers in Yugoslavia to economize in their electric power consumption in order not to overtax the electric power network.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA'S KMEZIC IN U.S.--Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, has held talks with U.S. congressmen in Washington. "It was noted that the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States are developing favorably and that conditions exist for their further expansion especially in the economic field." Last night Nikola Kmezic visited the International Finance Corporation and then left on working visits to the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and New York. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 6 Dec 80 AU]